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For JULY 1801.

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EDINBURGH:

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For JAMES WATSON, No 57. South Bridge Street.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr Whitby, and others, for a Mill to grind Bark for the uſe of Tanners.

THIS mill conſiſts of a number of cutters fixed upon arbors or axles, which cut the bark to pieces; after which the bark falls through an eye, and paſſes between two large caſt-iron plates, with grooves or furrows, cut either hollow or levelled ſquare. The under plate is made to move round, which is found to facilitate the entrance of the bark into the eye more than if the upper plate moved. The upper plate may, however, be made to move round, if the ſituation in which the mill ſtands requires it; and, in this caſe, the grooves or furrows are reverſed. A perpendicular ſhaft reſts upon braſs, fixed upon the bridge tree, which, by means of two ſcrews, is raiſed or depreſſed to grind the bark finer or coarſer as may be wiſhed. Theſe two caſt-iron plates (for which the patent is particularly granted, and which appear to conſtitute the chief invention in this mill,) are ſet in motion by common mill machinery, ſuch as uſed in horſe, water, wind, or ſteam mills. This mill, when moved by a horſe, will grind three hundred-weight of bark in an hour; but as the plates may be made of any circumference, varying with the power by which they are moved, the quantity ground by the mill in a given time will be in proportion to the ſize of the plates, and conſequently to the power which moves the machinery. The advantages promiſed by this invention are, a ſaving of bark, and an acceleration in the proceſs of tanning, as it is ſaid that bark, ground fine by this mill, without being pulverized, ſpends more rapidly and more completely in the pits.

Meſſrs White and Smethurſt, for an Improved Lamp Burner.

THIS is an improvement on the burner of the common Argand lamp, the object of which is to cauſe a more free and plentiful ſupply of oil to the ignited part of the wick, by which means it may burn better, require ſnuffing leſs frequently, and will burn with oil of an inferior quality. Theſe advantages are obtained ſimply by leaving more ſpace between the two tubes within which the wick is confined than is uſually done, and in this the whole improvement of the patentee appears to conſiſt. It is neceſſary however to reduce to the uſual ſize the ſpace at the top of the wick, in order that the burnt cruſt may be more conveniently bruſhed off. This may be done by putting on a ring conically ſhaped, ſo as to bring the ſpace at top to the requiſite dimenſions. The principle of improvement here is, to take away the cloſe adheſion between the ſides of the unburnt wick and the tube between which it is confined; for, as this part of the wick is conſtantly ſoaked in oil, it thereby adheres cloſely to the ſides of the tubes, and the capillary attraction by which the oil is drawn up into the burning circle of the wick, is thus much leſs than it would be if the wick were ſimply hanging down looſely to the oil reſervoir. At the ſame time, all the important advanrage gained by the Argand conſtruction is preſerved equally well merely by the ring at the top of the wick-tube. The patentees ſuggeſt other methods of conſtructing the ſupporters of the wick, as for inſtance, by ſupporting a ring upon pillars or bars, or by making ſlits or openings in the ſides of the tubes, and the like, all of which will enſure the ſame advantages. One of the moſt important benefits which the patentees aſſert will be derived from their improved lamp, is to enable the wick to burn common whale or ſeed oils, which are ſold nearly at half the price of the beſt ſpermaceti oil, and it is probable that, if the lamp burns well, little, if any, of the offenſive ſmell occaſioned by the oils, when burnt in the common way, will be perceived.

Lord Turner

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

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THE LIFE OF HENRY HOME, LORD KAMES,

And ſome account of his Writings.

With an Engraving from a Picture by Martin.

LORD KAMES was deſcended from a very honourable and ancient family. His grandfather was a younger ſon of Sir John Home of Renton, in Berwickſhire, who held the high office of Lord Juſtice Clerk in the year 1663. Lord Kames was born in the year 1696; but he never, on any occaſion, was known to mention it. The eſtate of Kames, which is not extenſive, he inherited, in the right of his uncle George Home.

Mr Home is reported to have been very lively in early youth, and eager in the acquiſition of knowledge: two ſtriking features of his mind, which laſted in full force till the day of his death. He never attended a public ſchool; but was inſtructed in the ancient and modern languages, as well as in ſeveral branches of mathematics, and the arts neceſſarily connected with that ſcience, by Mr Wingate, a man of conſiderable parts and learning, who ſpent many years as preceptor or private tutor to Mr Home.

After ſtudying with acuteneſs and diligence at the Univerſity of Edinburgh, the civil law, and the municipal law of his own country, Mr Home early perceived that a knowledge of theſe alone was not ſufficient to make an accompliſhed lawyer. The forms and practicle buſineſs of courts, and eſpecially of the ſupreme court, as a member of which he was to ſeek for fame and emolument, he conſidered as eſſentially neceſſary to qualify him to be a complete barriſter. He accordingly attended, for ſome time, the chamber of a Writer to the Signet, where he had an opportunity of learning the ſtyles of legal deeds, and the modes of conducting different ſpecies of buſineſs. Whoever peruſes the law-papers compoſed by Mr Home, when a young man, will perceive an uncommon elegance of ſtyle, beſides great ingenuity of reaſoning, and a thorough knowledge of the law and conſtitution of his country. Theſe qualifications, together with the ſtrength and vivacity of his natural abilities, ſoon raiſed him to be an ornament to the Scottiſh bar.

Mr Home's ſucceſs at the bar was not great till his abilities were known by the publication of his "Remarkable Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, from 1716 to 1718," which happened in the year 1728. From that period, he practiſed, with much reſpectability and ſucceſs, till the year 1752, when he was called to ſupply the vacancy on the bench, occaſioned by the death of Mr Patrick Camp-

bell, Lord Monzie. Eleven years afterwards, he was appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary.

As it is chiefly by his writings, that Lord Kames will be known to posterity, we shall now give some account of them, observing the order of their publication.

The success of his "Remarkable Decisions," which he published in one volume Folio, encouraged him to try another volume, in which more ingenuity was displayed.

In 1732 appeared *Essays upon Several Subjects in Law, viz. Jus tertii; Beneficium cedendarum actionum; Vinco Vincentem; and Prescription*, in one volume 8vo. This first produce of his original genius, and of his extensive views, excited not only the attention, but the admiration of the judges, and of all the other members of the College of Justice.

This work was succeeded, in the year 1741 by *Decisions of the Court of Session from its first institution to the year* 1740), *abridged and digested under proper heads, in form of a Dictionary*, in two volumes folio. Upon the same plan, at the instigation of Lord Kames himself, who was then far advanced in years, a third volume was added to the *Dictionary of Decisions*, by the ingenious Alexander Tytler, Esq; Advocate. This laborious work is of the greatest utility to every practical lawyer.

In 1747 appeared *Essays upon Several Subjects concerning British Antiquities, viz. I. Introduction of the Feudal Law into Scotland. II. Constitution of Parliament. III. Honour, Dignity. IV. Succession or Descent; with an Appendix upon hereditary and indefeasible Right, composed anno* 1745, and published, 1747, in one volume octavo. In a preface to this work, Lord Kames informs us, that, in the years 1745 and 1746, when the nation was in great suspence and distraction, he retired to the country; and, in order to banish, as much as possible, the uneasiness of his mind, he contrived the plan, and executed this ingenious performance.

Lord Kames' mind was very much inclined to metaphysical disquisitions. When a young man, in order to improve himself in his favourite study, he corresponded with the famous Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, Dr Butler author of that wonderful book, *The Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion*, Dr Samuel Clark, and many other ingenious and learned men both in Britain and Ireland.

The year 1751 gave birth to the first fruits of his Lordship's metaphysical studies, under the title of *Essays on the Principles of Morality, and Natural Religion, in two parts.* Though a small volume, it was replete with ingenuity and acute reasoning, excited general attention, and gave rise to much controversy. By the boldness of his genius, he seemingly departed from a few commonly received opinions. Some persons, whose zeal exceeded their knowledge, accused him of hetrodox notions with regard to religion. The Essay on *Liberty and Necessity* was the chief object of their resentment: Mr Anderson, a Clergyman, a man of a warm and violent temper, wrote a whole volume against the *Moral Essays*; in which he treats the learned author, who was then a Senator of the College of Justice, with an unbecoming degree of rudeness and asperity. Not satisfied with the abuse, Anderson afterwards brought a formal charge of heresy against his Lordship before the presbytery of Edinburgh. But the presbytery dismissed the accusation with that contempt which it so justly merited. This injurious attack, however, gave Lord Kames

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an opportunity of exhibiting a remarkable proof of his candour and liberality. In a second edition, after considering the subject more maturely, he ackowledged his mistake, and retracted some ingenious notions, which, contrary to his intention, had given offence.

In 1757, Lord Kames published *The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes*, in one volume 8vo, a most useful and laborious work.

In the year 1759, our author presented to the public, a new work under the title of *Historical Law Tracts*, in one volume 8vo. This was a work of considerable expectation, he had announced it to his literary friends, and they were anxious for its appearance. Mr Hume, the historian, in a letter to Dr Adam Smith, dated April 1758, thus speaks of it. "I am afraid of Lord Kames's Law Tracts. A man might as well think of making a fine sauce by a mixture of wormwood and aloes, as an agreeable composition, by joining metaphysics and Scotch law. However, the book I believe has merit; though few people will take the pains of diving into it." Mr Hume was not aware how agreeable it must have been to the Scotch lawyer, particularly in those days, to find professional knowledge blended, and made interesting with metaphysical argument, and historical research. As we consider this as one of his Lordship's best works, we shall transcribe the account given of it in the Monthly Review. "Our author, say they, not only points out the defects which are often visible in treatises of law; he sets an example of writing on that subject in a more rational and instructive manner. He possesses, in a high degree, all the talents requisite for doing so: his knowledge of human nature is just and profound: his acquaintance with the history of mankind, and with the progress of society, is accurate and extensive. Those principles in our constitution on which laws are founded; those passions which render them necessary, are appealed to and explained with great ingenuity. The gradual advances of mankind towards perfection and refinement in government are treated with great care: and the ideas naturally arising from those circumstances, which, in different ages, dictated laws and regulated the opinions of judges, are observed with minute attention; and by such investigation, customs and institutions, which formerly appeared to be inexplicable, accidental, or capricious, are seen to be the natural effects of powerful causes. But though researches of this kind be necessarily intricate and profound, our author writes with remarkable perspicuity, and in a vigorous and manly style. A subject, seemingly dry and abstruse, becomes, in his hands, not only instructive but amusing."

In 1760, he published in one volume folio, *The Principles of Equity*, a work which shews both the fertility of the author's genius and his indefatigable application.

In this work, more fancy and ingenuity is displayed than in the foregoing; but, perhaps, less judgment. It is more a work of speculation, than utility. The character given of it, at the time, in the Critical Review, shews much liberality and justness, and is worth inserting here. "We behold, they remark, the rapid progress our neighbours of North Britain are making to the highest pinacle of glory, in arms and in letters. increases our satisfaction, when we perceive that their generous efforts excite no mean jealousies, no narrow prejudices to damp the rising spirits

ſpirits of loyalty and learning; and that thoſe very perſons, who once denied them every kind of merit, are now the foremoſt in twining garlands of ivy and laurel to adorn their temples. Long may this harmony, ariſing from congenial ſentiments, continue! May all the future rivalſhip between Engliſhmen and Scotchmen be, which ſhall moſt promote the welfare of their country, and the honour of their king! May every party diſtinction be forgot, and all unite in the glorious endeavour of tranſmitting to poſterity this reign as the moſt complete in valour, in learning, in patriotiſm, and in every public and private virtue, of any other in the annals of Great Britain! Be it, in the mean time, our care to avoid all national attachments, to pay to each the juſt tribute of his merit, not to be dazzled by a name, or miſled by falſe colours, but critically to review every ſentiment which may tend to the prejudice or perfection of this great end, at leaſt as far as our own ability, and the imbecility of human nature will admit.

"There could be no undertaking of more general utility, than the object of the ingenious volume before us. To reduce the crabbed intricacies of the law to the level of common underſtandings, and unveil the hidden myſteries of this deity to the view of the ſtudious in general, is a work equally new in the deſign, and difficult in the execution."

The year 1761 gave birth to a ſmall work, which he called an Introduction to the Art of Thinking, in one volume 12mo. It conſiſts of maxims collected from Rochefoucault and many other authors. To illuſtrate theſe maxims, and to rivet their ſpirit and meaning in the minds of young perſons, his Lordſhip has added to moſt of them beautiful ſtories, fables, and hiſtorical anecdotes.

In the department of belles lettres, his *Elements of Criticiſm* appeared in 1762 in three volumes 8vo. In this valuable work, his Lordſhip diſcovers profound erudition and taſte in every ſpecies of compoſition, both antient and modern. It is the firſt and a moſt ſucceſsful attempt to ſhow that the art of criticiſm is founded on the principles of human nature. Such a plan, it might be thought, ſhould have produced a dry and phlegmatic performance. Lord Kames, on the contrary, from the ſprightlineſs of his manner of treating every ſubject he handled, has rendered the "Elements of Criticiſm" not only highly inſtructive, but one of the moſt entertaining books in our language. Before this work was publiſhed, Rollin's *Belles Lettres*, a dull book, from which a ſtudent could derive little advantage, was univerſally recommended as a ſtandard. But, after the Elements of Criticiſm were preſented to the public, Rollin inſtantly vaniſhed, and gave place to greater genius and greater utility. With regard to real inſtruction and genuine taſte in compoſition of every kind, a ſtudent, a gentleman, or a ſcholar, can in no language, find ſuch a fertile field of information.

At this period Lord Kames ſeems to have bent much of his attention to agriculture. Nothing further came from his pen till the 1772, when he publiſhed a work in one volume 8vo. under the title of *The Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by ſubjecting it to the teſt of rational principles.* With regard to this book, it muſt be remarked, that all the intelligent farmers in Scotland uniformly declare, that, Lord Kames's *Gentleman Farmer* contains the beſt practical and rational information on the various articles of huſbandry which can any where be

be obtained. As a practical farmer, Lord Kames has given many obvious proofs of his skill. After he succeeded, in right of his lady, to the ample estate of Blair-Drummond in the county of Perth, he formed a plan for turning a large moss, consisting of at least 1500 acres, into arable land. His Lordship had the pleasure, before he died, to see the plan successfully, though but partially, executed. The same plan is now carrying on, in a much more rapid manner, by his son George Drummond, Esq.

In the year 1773, Lord Kames favoured the world with *Sketches of the History of Man* in two vols. 4to. This work consists of a great variety of facts and observations concerning the nature of man, the produce of much profitable reading. In the course of his studies and reasonings, he had amassed a vast collection of materials. These, when considerably advanced in years, he digested under proper heads, and submitted them to the consideration of the public. He intended that this book should be equally intelligible to women as to men; and, to accomplish this end, when he had occasion to quote antient or foreign books, he uniformly translated the passages. The *Sketches* contain much useful information; and, like all his Lordship's other performances, are lively and entertaining.—This work has been both blamed and commended. It however, seems to have had much of his Lordship's regard; in the preface to the last edition, he says, "may not he hope, that this work, child of his grey hairs, will survive and bear testimony for him, to good men, that even a laborious calling, which left him not many hours, never banished from his mind—that he would deserve little to be of the human species, were he indifferent about his fellow creatures."

We now come to Lord Kames's last work, to which he modestly gives the title of *Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart.* It was published in the year 1781, in one volume 8vo, when the venerable and astonishing author was in the 85th year of his age. Though his Lordship chose to call them *Loose Hints*, the intelligent reader will perceive in this composition an uncommon activity of mind, at an age so far advanced beyond the usual period of human life, and an earnest desire to form the minds of youth to honour, to virtue, to industry, and to a veneration of the deity.

Beside the books we have enumerated, Lord Kames published many temporary and fugitive pieces in different periodical works. In the *Essays, Physical and Literary*, we find compositions of his Lordship *on the Laws of Motion.—On the Advantages of shallow Ploughing—And on Evaporation*; all of which exhibit evident marks of genius and originality of thinking.

Lord Kames was remarkable for public spirit, to which he conjoined activity and great exertion. He for a long tract of time, had the principle management of all our Societies and Boards for promoting the trade, fisheries, and manufactures in Scotland. As conducive to those ends, he was a strenuous advocate for making and repairing turnpike roads through every part of the country. He had likewise a chief lead in the distribution and application of the funds arising from the estates in Scotland which had unfortunately been annexed to the crown. He was no less zealous in supporting, both with his writings and personal influence, literary associations. He was in some mea-

ſure, the parent of what was called the *Phyſical and Literary Society*. This ſociety was afterwards incorporated into the *Royal Society of Edinburgh*, which received a charter from the crown, and which is daily producing marks of genius, as well as works of real utility.

As a private and domeſtic gentleman, Lord Kames was admired by both ſexes. The vivacity of his wit and of his animal ſpirits, even when advanced in years, rendered his company not only agreeable, but greatly ſolicited by the literati, and courted by ladies of the higheſt rank and accompliſhments. Inſtead of being jealous of rivals, the characteriſtic of little minds, Lord Kames foſtered and encouraged every ſymptom of merit that he could diſcover in the ſcholar, or in the loweſt mechanic. Before he ſucceeded to the eſtate of Blair-Drummond, his fortune was ſmall. Notwithſtanding this circumſtance, he, in conjunction with Mrs Drummond, his reſpectable and accompliſhed ſpouſe, did much more ſervice to the indigent than moſt families of greater opulence. If the preſent neceſſity was preſſing, they gave money. They did more. When they diſcovered the male or female petitioners were capable of performing any art or labour, both parties exerted themſelves in procuring that ſpecies of work which the poor people could perform. In caſes of this kind, which were very frequent, the lady took charge of the women, and his Lordſhip of the men. From what has been ſaid concerning the various and numerous productions of his genius, it is obvious that there could be few idle moments in his long protracted life. His mind was inceſſantly employed; either teeming with new ideas, or purſuing active and laborious occupations. As proofs of the activity of Lord Kames's mind, and his thirſt for knowledge, it may be mentioned, that he ſeldom indulged himſelf with more than 4 or 5 hours ſleep, conceiving that ſufficient for all the purpoſes of nature. But, even theſe, his Lordſhip often broke upon; for, if any thing ſtruck him, while muſing in bed, that he thought worthy of being remembered, and was afraid of not being able to recollect it in the morning, he ſtarted out of bed, and wrote it down. His Lordſhip was fond of a ſelect company of his literary acquaintance at ſupper; he generally prepared himſelf upon different ſubjects, which he took care to introduce into converſation. After his gueſts had departed, however late the hour, his Lordſhip ſeldom failed to write down, what he thought worth preſerving of what paſſed during the night. At the ſame time, with all this intellectual ardour, one great feature in the character of Lord Kames, beſides his literary talents, and his public ſpirit, was a remarkable innocency of mind. He not only never indulged in detraction, but when any ſpecies of ſcandal was exhibited in his company, he either remained ſilent, or endeavoured to give a different turn to the converſation. As natural conſequences of this amiable diſpoſition, he never meddled with politics, even when parties ran to indecent lengths in this country; and, what is ſtill more remarkable, he never wrote a ſentence, notwithſtanding his numerous publications, without a direct and a manifeſt intention to benefit his fellow creatures. In his temper he was naturally warm, though kindly and affectionate. In the friendſhips he formed, he was ardent, zealous, and ſincere.

Two days before his death, Lord Kames, who had uniformly retained the firmeſt belief in the future exiſtence of human ſouls, told the

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late celebrated Dr Cullen, that he earneſtly wiſhed to be away, becauſe he was exceedingly curious to learn the nature and manners of another world. He added, "Doctor, as I never could be idle in this world, I ſhall willingly perform any taſk that may be impoſed upon me." But here we muſt ſtop. Lord Kames, to the great regret of the public, died on the 27th day of December 1782. As he had no marked diſeaſe, but the debility neceſſarily reſulting from extreme old age, a few days before his death, he went to the Court of Seſſion, addreſſed all the Judges ſeparately, told them he was ſpeedily to depart, and took a ſolemn and an affectionate farewell.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ADAM SMITH, L. L. D.

Concluded from p. 386.

MR SMITH'S acquaintance with the polite literature both of ancient and modern times was extenſive; and amidſt his other occupations, he had never neglected to cultivate a taſte for the fine arts;—leſs, it is probable, with a view to the peculiar enjoyments they convey, (though he was by no means without ſenſibility to their beauties), than on account of their connection with the general principles of the human mind; to an examination of which they afford the moſt pleaſing of all avenues. To thoſe who ſpeculate on this very delicate ſubject, a compariſon of the modes of taſte that prevail among different nations, affords a valuable collection of facts; and Mr Smith, who was always diſpoſed to aſcribe to cuſtom and faſhion their full ſhare in regulating the opinions of mankind with reſpect to beauty, may naturally be ſuppoſed to have availed himſelf of every opportunity which a foreign country afforded him of illuſtrating his former theories.

Some of his peculiar notions, too, with reſpect to the imitative arts, it had early occurred to him as a fundamental principle, that a very great part of it ariſes from the difficulty of the imitation; a principle which was probably ſuggeſted to him by that of the *difficulté ſurmontée*, by which ſome French critics had attempted to explain the effect of verſification and of rhyme. This principle Mr Smith puſhed to the greateſt poſſible length, and referred to it, with ſingular ingenuity, a great variety of phenomena in all the different fine arts. It led him, however, to ſome concluſions, which appear, at firſt view at leaſt, not a little paradoxical; and it certainly warped his judgment in many of his opinions which he was accuſtomed to give on the ſubject of poetry.

The principles of dramatic compoſition had more particularly attracted his attention; and the hiſtory of the theatre, both in ancient and modern times, had furniſhed him with ſome of the moſt remarkable facts on which his theory of the imitive arts was founded. From this theory it ſeemed to follow as a conſequence, that the ſame circumſtances which, in tragedy, give to blank verſe an advantage over proſe, ſhould give to rhyme an advantage over blank verſe; and Mr Smith had always inclined to that opinion. Nay, he had gone ſo far as to extend the ſame doctrine to comedy; and to regret, that thoſe excellent pictures of life and manners which the Engliſh ſtage affords, had not been executed after the

the model of the French ſchool. The admiration with which he regarded the great dramatic authors of France tended to confirm him in theſe opinions; and this admiration (reſulting originally from the general character of his taſte, which delighted more to remark that pliancy of genius which accomodates itſelf to eſtabliſhed rules, than to wonder at the bolder flights of an undiſciplined imagination) was increaſed to a great degree, when he ſaw the beauties that had ſtruck him in the cloſet, heightened by the utmoſt perfection of theatrical exhibition. In the laſt years of his life, he ſometimes amuſed himſelf, at leiſure hours, in ſupporting his theoretical concluſions on theſe ſubjects, by the facts which his ſubſequent ſtudies and obſervations had ſuggeſted; and he intended, if he had lived, to have prepared the reſult of theſe labours for the preſs.

The retirement in which Mr Smith paſſed his next ten years, formed a ſtriking contraſt to the unſettled mode of life he had been for ſome years accuſtomed to, but was ſo congenial to his natural diſpoſition, and to his firſt habits, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty he was ever perſuaded to leave it. During the whole of this period, (with the exception of a few viſits to Edinburgh and London), he remained with his mother at Kirkaldy; occupied habitually by intenſe ſtudy, but unbending his mind at times in the company of ſome of his old ſchool-fellows, whoſe "ſober wiſhes" had attached them to the place of their birth. In the ſociety of ſuch men, Mr Smith delighted; and to them he was endeared, not only by his ſimple and unaſſuming manners, but by the perfect knowledge they all poſſeſſed of thoſe domeſtic virtues which had diſtinguiſhed him from his infancy.

Mr Hume, who (as he tells himſelf) conſidered "a town as the true ſcene for a man of letters," made many attempts to ſeduce him from his retirement. In a letter, dated in 1772, he urges him to paſs ſome time with him in Edinburgh. "I ſhall not take any excuſe from your ſtate of health, which I ſuppoſe only a ſubterfuge invented by indolence and love of ſolitude. Indeed, my dear Smith, if you continue to harken to complaints of this nature, you will cut yourſelf off entirely from human ſociety, to the great loſs of both parties." In another letter, dated in 1769, from his houſe in St James's Court, (which commanded a proſpect of the frith of Forth, and of the oppoſite coaſt of Fife), "I am glad (ſays he) to have come within ſight of you; but as I would alſo be within ſpeaking terms with you, I wiſh we could concert meaſures for that purpoſe. I am mortally ſick at ſea, and regard with horror and a kind of hydrophobia the great gulf that lies between us. I am alſo tired of travelling, as much as you ought naturally to be of ſtaying at home. I therefore propoſe to you to come hither, and paſs ſome days with me in this ſolitude. I want to know what you have been doing, and propoſe to exact a rigorous account of the method in which you have employed yourſelf during your retreat. I am poſitive you are in the wrong in many of your ſpeculations, eſpecially where you have the misfortune to differ from me. All theſe are reaſons for our meeting, and I wiſh you would make ſome reaſonable propoſal for that purpoſe. There is no habitation on the iſland of Inchkeith, otherwiſe I ſhould challenge you to meet me on that ſpot, and neither of us ever to leave the place, till we were fully agreed on all points of controverſy. I expect General Conway

Conway here to-morrow, whom I ſhall attend to Roſeneath, and I ſhall remain there a few days. On my return, I hope to find a letter from you, containing a bold acceptance of this defiance."

At length (in the beginning of the year 1776) Mr Smith accounted to the world for his long retreat, by the publication of his "Inquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations."

About two years after the publication of "the Wealth of Nations," Mr Smith was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; a preferment which, in his eſtimation, derived an additional value from its being beſtowed on him at the requeſt of the Duke of Buccleugh.

In conſequence of Mr Smith's appointment to the Board of Cuſtoms, he removed, in 1778, to Edinburgh, where he ſpent the laſt twelve years of his life; enjoying an affluence which was more than equal to all his wants.

A few days before his death, which happened in July 1790, Mr Hume gave orders to deſtroy all his manuſcripts, excepting ſome detached eſſays, which he entruſted to the care of his executors; and they were accordingly committed to the flames. What were the contents of theſe papers, is not known even to his moſt intimate friends; but there can be no doubt that they conſiſted, in part, of the lectures on rhetoric, which he read at Edinburgh in the year 1748, and of the lectures on natural religion and on juriſprudence, which formed part of his courſe at Glaſgow.

For a more enlarged account of this great man, we refer to an "Account of his life and writings," publiſhed in the Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. III; and "Literary and Characteriſtical lives," by the late William Smellie.

CHARACTER OF GARRICK,

As a Man.

From Murphy's Life of Garrick.

IT is well known, that he was a man of the moſt lively turn, poſſeſſed of a great fund of wit, poliſhed in his manners, and admired by his numerous acquaintance for his amiable qualities. His natural affections, whether of the ſelfiſh or ſocial kind, were kept within due bounds, always on an even balance. In the outſet of life, when his means were ſlender, he was a ſtrict obſerver of economy. His enemies gave it the name of avarice. In the courſe of time, when wealth flowed in upon him in a tide of ſucceſs, they ſaw their error, but were unwilling to retract it. As ſoon as his circumſtances would afford it, he was diſtinguiſhed by hoſpitality and munificence. He loved his friends, and his purſe was often at their ſervice. There are gentlemen now living, who in the hour of need, experienced his liberality. He lent them money, and though they afterward behaved with honour, they muſt allow, that at the time of the tranſaction, their ſecurity was rather precarious. Mr Chriſtie, of Pall-Mall, relates an inſtance, that he himſelf experienced, of Garrick's generous way of thinking, and he tells it at this day, with a heart overflowing with gratitude. He had ſuffered a loſs to a very large amount by the death of Chaſe Price, Eſq; a gentleman, at that time, univerſally admired for his wit and humour. It happened that Chriſtie took a ride to Hampton with his friend Albany Wallis,

lis, who walked in the garden with Mr Garrick, and told him the particulars of his friend's diſtreſs. After dinner, Garrick called Chriſtie into another room. 'And what,' ſaid he, 'is this ſtory that I hear from Mr Wallis? If five thouſand pounds will extricate you out of your difficulty, come here with Wallis any day you pleaſe, and you ſhall have the money.' This is the account of a living witneſs, whoſe grateful remembrance is an honour to his character.

To merit in diſtreſs Garrick's benevolence was ſure to be extended. Dr Johnſon has often been heard to ſay, that when he ſaw a worthy family in diſtreſs, it was his cuſtom to collect charity among ſuch of his friends, as he knew to be in a ſtate of affluence: and, on thoſe occaſions, he received from Garrick more than from any other perſon, and always more than he expected. It is unneceſſary to add, that he was a good brother, and the beſt of huſbands. One paſſion he had, which gained an entire aſcendant over him, and that was an eager anxiety about his fame. It has been ſaid by this writer, in a former work, that he lived in a *whiſtling gallery*. Inſidious tatlers and ill deſigning tale-bearers had his ear, and often occaſioned ſtrange revolutions in his temper. This failing may be called the *avarice of fame*, but it was his only avarice: *præter laudem nullius avarus*. To his many amiable qualities, he added thoſe accompliſhments, which are emphatically called by Cicero, *virtutes leniores*, and by a philoſopher of our own, the *leſſer morals*. Polite and liberal converſation was his delight. Literature and dramatic poetry were to the laſt his favourite topics. Political diſcuſſions he wiſhed to avoid. If the company choſe thoſe ſubjects, he liſtened with politeneſs, but was guarded in what he ſaid. True to his king and conſtitution, he declined all diſputes about whig and tory. Mr Pelham was the miniſter whom he admired, as may be ſeen in his ode on the death of that great man. The poem has no unnatural flights, no fiction, no gigantic phraſeology: it is the language of the heart, *ſimplex munditiis*, plain and elegant, neat and pathetic.

Garrick's political principles are diſplayed in his tributary verſes on Mr Pelham, but made no part of his converſation. General topics were more agreeable to his way of thinking. His gaiety was brilliant, and always within the bounds of decorum. A wit, without ſpleen, or ill-nature; a ſcholar, without pride, or pedantry; a maſter of ridicule, but free from perſonal malice. He diverted his company, without oſtentation, or affected airs of ſuperiority; always pleaſant, lively, and ingenious. A ſtranger to all factions, unconnected with parties or their ambitious leaders, he was contented with the character of an honeſt member of ſociety, who had the welfare of his country warm at his heart. His political principles are contained in a prologue ſpoken by him at the end of the ſeaſon in June 1761, ſoon after his preſent majeſty aſcended the throne. Garrick's principles were univerſally known; his death was lamented by all who had felt the powers of his tranſcendent genius, and in that number may be reckoned a female mourner, a lady of diſtinguiſhed talents, who publiſhed a pathetic elegy on his death. That a man of his amiable character lived in the higheſt favour with the firſt men in the kingdom, cannot be deemed matter of doubt or wonder. Were it neceſſary to prove the fact, a muſter-roll of illuſtrious names might be produced.

ACCOUNT OF COPENHAGEN.

THE little that is worth ſeeing in Copenhagen, is not calculated to excite much intereſt in the intelligent traveller, except Chriſtianſholm; the ſuburbs of Copenhagen contains the naval arſenals, &c. where the ſhipwrights and other workmen, to the number of three or four thouſand, are conſtantly employed in repairing and building merchant-veſſels and men of war. Theſe grand works of human art and labour (i. e. the arſenals and docks) ſurpaſs all praiſe, and muſt be ſeen to be eſtimated: they ſhew what a government, whoſe means are comparatively ſmall, can effect when conducted with wiſdom and energy.

In the old town, is the famous Round Tower, deſigned by the Aſtronomer Longomontanus; it is about 180 feet in height, and the inſide is ſo contrived, as to admit a carriage and four horſes to be drove to the top, where is the obſervatory, from which we have a good view of the city beneath, with the ſhips in the harbour and roads, and the horizon is bounded by the ſea. This, as well as the ſteeple of the church of St Saviour, which may be aſcended on the outſide by means of a flight of ſteps, are worthy the attention of the curious.

The Univerſity of Copenhagen has funds for the ſupport of 330 ſtudents (the number is not at preſent complete), and Profeſſors of the ſciences of theology, aſtronomy, mathematics, medicine, &c. It has a good library, containing many curious and uſeful books and MSS. The Univerſity has ſome connection and correſpondence with the Academy at Soroe, a ſmall village ſituated on a lake, in a beautifully romantic country, about a quarter of a mile from the high road between Ringſted, and Slageiſle. This Academy is now falling to decay. Indeed literature appears to meet with but little encouragement in Denmark: which may, in ſome meaſure, be attributed to the extreme partiality the Danes have for public amuſements, convivial entertainments, balls, concerts, and card-playing. Of the latter diverſion (if ſuch it may be called, when carried to exceſs) they are particularly fond, ſo as almoſt to exclude all attention to the cultivation of their minds, or the ſtudy of uſeful or polite literature, for which they have great advantages; to enumerate them will be needleſs, when it is ſaid, that they enjoy the liberty of the preſs in an almoſt unlimited degree. The fact is, that little patronage is given to literature, and no notice is taken of literary men: if they have not the title of Profeſſor, or do not ſtand high in the Church, they may rot in obſcurity.

The inhabitants of Copenhagen, including the ſuburbs, may be eſtimated at 95,000. The circumference of the city is about one mile and a quarter Daniſh, or rather more than five miles Engliſh. The police is extremely good, it is very ſeldom that a robbery is heard of, and capital puniſhments are very rare. This may be attributed to the excellent paucity and perſpicuity of the laws, and the wiſdom, firmneſs, and moderation, of the Government; which ſeems, on all occaſions, to recognize the firſt principle of criminal juriſprudence—that to prevent is better than to puniſh. Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of the roads in the iſland of Zeeland as well as Funen: the high road from Copenhagen to Korſoer (the port of Zeeland on the Great Belt) is one of the fineſt in the world, and can perhaps be only equalled by thoſe in the Eaſt Indies: it is as even as the gravel-walk in a garden, and at every quarter of a Daniſh mile has ſmall obeliſks of

ſtone erected on a riſing-ground, with the number of miles, &c. from the capital, marked on them. The Government has offered a premium to encourage the planting of trees at equal diſtances, and this has actually been done on a great part of the road, the effect of which is peculiarly agreeable to the traveller. The coins which paſs current in Copenhagen are copper ſkillings, marks, and ducats, but the money in general uſe is rix-dollars, a paper currency.

The Danes are very hoſpitable, and particularly attentive to ſtrangers, by endeavouring to contribute to their amuſement. There are frequent card-parties at the houſes of the nobility and gentry, where ſtrangers are always acceptable. Dancing is an amuſement of which they are very fond, and in which they undoubtedly excel: they introduce the German waltz, which is calculated to excite pleaſurable and voluptuous ſenſations, into all their dances. Their manners in this reſpect bear a greater reſemblance to thoſe of the French than to any of the neighbouring nations. Dinner-parties are frequent; they will often laſt four hours, during which time the cloth remains on the table, and there is a conſtant ſucceſſion of diſhes, between each of which anchovies, hot pickles, and other ſtimulants are handed round, as the appetite would otherwiſe pall amidſt ſuch a variety of viands. The hurtful cuſtom of drinking brandy in the morning is very prevalent in Denmark and Norway, particularly among the middling and lower claſſes, who are alſo very fond of ſmoaking.

To perſons who require much external heat, the rooms in Copenhagen, and indeed in moſt places in the North, will be found very agreeable; the ſtoves with which they are heated are, in great houſes, of porcelain, in the form of vaſes, which, beſides their uſe, are an ornament to the room. Wood is burnt in Copenhagen, but in ſome parts of Sleſwick, Holſtein, and Jutland, they burn turf; this is a bad ſubſtitute for wood, as the ſmell is unpleaſant: ſweet herbs and lavender are generally placed on the ſtoves. In their houſehold economy the Danes are very cleanly; in this they reſemble the Dutch more than any other people.

The Court of Copenhagen is not ſplendid, but quite enough ſo for every uſeful purpoſe; this is what the Government, which is praiſeworthily economical, appears to have always in view. The Crown-Prince has a levee generally twice a week, but Court-days are not frequent. The Danes often converſe on politics; on this ſubject they differ very little in opinion, which during the preſent war has been generally favourable to the cauſe of liberty, however ſtrange it may appear; for they certainly are very fond of titles, and not without ſome reaſon, as they find their entrance to all companies facilitated by them. Even a merchant generally purchaſes the title of a King's Agent which is the loweſt order of nobility, but more reſpectable than the next above it, that of Chamberlain; this title may be eaſily obtained, and indeed the acquiſition ought not to be attended with much difficulty, as there is no other privilege attached to it, than that of wearing on all occaſions a gilt key, tied with a blue ſtring to the back of the coat. The effect of this appendage is truly ludicrous; and to a ſtranger can hardly fail of inducing the remark, that if one of theſe *noblemen* were to walk the ſtreets of London or Paris for an hour or two, he would doubtleſs return home without the inſignia of his nobility. Such orders of nobility as theſe are a greater ſatire on ariſtocracy than volumes that could be written on the ſubject.

The King of Denmark (Chriſtian VII.) is, in the moſt unqualified ſenſe of the word, a cypher. It is well known that his intellects have, for many

many years, been deranged; all that is ſeen of him in public is at the theatre, and ſometimes walking in the ſtreets, in which caſes he has two attendants, who watch him narrowly. He is very docile, and, unlike many in his ſituation, he is ſeldom known to commit acts of extravagance. His derangement appears to be the effect of complete imbecility both of body and mind, and his exiſtence appears as if it were prolonged only to preſent to mankind a melancholy inſtance of the effects of indulgence in premature habits of debauchery.

The Crown-Prince is Prince-regent of Denmark. He was born the 28th of January, 1768.—In 1790, he married the Princeſs of Heſſe, daughter of the Prince of Heſſe, Governor of Sleſwick and Holſtein. He is thin, and rather under the middle ſize; his complexion is pale, and though his features are far from handſome, he has a pleaſing countenance, and when reviewing the troops, or engaged in intereſting employment, his eyes are expreſſive of much vivacity. His perſonal character is very amiable; he is agreeable in his addreſs, appears to have no pride of birth, and is polite and attentive to all who converſe with him, but particularly to ſtrangers. His moral and domeſtic character is very good, and though much diſpoſed to ſociety, and fond of company and converſation, he is extremely temperate and abſtemious. He ſeems to underſtand, that in a country where the Government is arbitrary, and rank and titles are looked up to with veneration, all reformation of manners muſt originate in the higher claſſes: he acts upon this principle, and in this reſpect, as well as in many others, he is a pattern for men in high ſtations in all countries; who, we have daily occaſion to obſerve, rarely regard decorum, and the moral decencies of life, but leave them to the vulgar, as affairs beneath their notice. The Crown-Prince, happily for his country, has not an enterpriſing genius; but as a ſtateſman he poſſeſſes qualities which are of much more conſequence to his people:—great and extenſive benevolence, magnanimity, coolneſs, prudence, induſtry, and penetration. His benevolence does the higeſt honour to his feelings as a man, and is well exemplified by his indefatigable exertions to provide for and comfort the poor ſufferers who had loſt the whole of their property in the dreadful fire of 1795. Indeed the happineſs of his people ſeems to be his aim in all his actions; and to ſum up the political character of the Crown-Prince of Denmark—he is every thing that can be expected from the pupil of Bernſtorff:—and when we have ſaid this, what can we ſay more!

Hackney, *May 9*, 1801. ROBERT STEVENS.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON VANITY.

THE love of eſteem is as natural a paſſion in the human mind, as the deſire of ſelf approbation; and as eſſential to the welfare of ſociety. This principle diſcovers itſelf very early in life. It ſtrikes us in the little amazing tricks, by which the infant tries to attract the notice, and gain the affection of his parent. When a frown lours on the brow of his keeper, how uneaſy he feels, and how anxious he appears to conciliate affection, and to reſtore to the countenance that ſmile, on which the ſum of his preſent happineſs depends. The boy who is ſet down to a taſk, fraught with difficulty,

and without, on his part, any proſpect of advantage, is encouraged to proſecute it with ardour, ſolely by the charms of his maſter's praiſes, and from the rank he will hold among his companions. But

"Abſtract what others feel, what others think,
All pleaſures ſicken, and all glories ſink." POPE.

In more advanced years, the principles of ambition and avarice, ſubmit in general to be guided by the love of fame. Who can believe that the enthuſiaſm of Alexander would have carried him blindly forward to ſpread blood and devaſtation over the world, rather than to aſſume the character of Lycurgus, and become the father of a nation; were he not directed in his choice, by the univerſal admiration and applauſe, which attend the exploits of the conqueror. This he himſelf teſtified, when he ſhed a tear at the tomb of Achilles, whoſe greatneſs had been immortalized in the verſes of Homer. What is there in riches, that ſhould induce a man to toil for more than a decent competence; the charm of wealth and luxury is the admiration of the multitude; ſo much court and deference is paid to the rich, even by men who can expect nothing from them, that we would be apt to think that money was the ſole conſtituent of greatneſs. If a regard to reputation leads a man to throw away his money, avarice never demurs, it yields the palm to vanity. To be ranked among gentlemen, he will ſtake his fortune on a ſingle caſt of the dice.

The love of eſteem is a great ſupport to virtue. Happy is it for human nature that no character can gain reſpect, which does not harmonize with the moral feelings of a virtuous mind. When the young mind has as yet acquired no idea of the nature of right and wrong in conduct, the deſire of eſteem ſupplies the place of an enlightened conſcience, and whatever leſſon is taught by the precept or example of a parent, is enforced by the deſire of approbation in the child. Example, in every inſtance, ſeems to derive its efficacy from the love of pleaſing. Whatever coincides with the opinions, manners and cuſtoms of our countrymen will never offend. To procure a man's good opinion, and to be adopted by him as a friend and companion, we have only to ſay as he ſays and act as he does. We thus pay a compliment to his judgment, and are bound to him by the ties of ſympathy.

The man whoſe love of fame is exceſſive, is properly ſtiled the vain man; by continually courting the approbation of others, he loſes all reſpect for himſelf. He has no dignity of character, and is therefore counted a mean inſignificant ridiculous being. In beſtowing praiſe, he knows that men judge only from the outward appearance. The heart and real character can be diſcovered only through the medium of words and actions. The vain man therefore, who has no regard for real worth in itſelf, but only for the reputation of it, is irreſiſtibly tempted to act the hypocrite. It is much more eaſy to aſſume the appearance, than acquire the reality of eſtimable qualities; and the one will anſwer the purpoſe of the vain man as well as the other. But he is not contented with aſſuming one character only; this will raiſe him in the eſteem of but a very few of his ſpecies; he is deſirous of pleaſing men of all deſcriptions. With the pious he is a ſaint, with the licentious, an accommodating ſinner. He tries to paſs for a genius with men of education, he affects elegance and ſenſibility before ladies, and aſſumes the airs of a man of rank and fortune with men of the world. To avoid giving offence, he never hazards an opinion, till he learns what are the ſentiments of thoſe who hear him, he will go all the lengths they go, but no farther. Truth is

be-

unfortunately, a matter of little moment with him. He is apt on all occaſions to deceive. His falſehoods however are never hurtful; they are evidently framed to pleaſe his company, and to raiſe himſelf in their eſtimation. Every thing is viewed in the relation it bears to himſelf, and the reception he is to meet with in the world. He is ſeldom found ſpeaking on any one ſubject, in the ſincerity of his heart; his rhetoric is happily employed in making the moſt trifling circumſtance to redound to his glory. He deals much in egotiſm; but is careful to avoid ſpeaking *directly* in his own praiſes.

Before ſtrangers the arts of the vain man are leſs guarded. The appearance of rank, and the manners of a gentleman, are his general reſource. He leads them to eſteem it an honour to be admitted to converſe with him. Thus the airs of pride are aſſumed to ſerve the purpoſes of vanity. He uſes the ſame deceit in the company of the poor. He is anxious firſt to elevate, and magnify their conceptions of his greatneſs; then he kindly condeſcends to talk of their concerns, and to offer his ſervices, in order to win their affection. He knows, that in putting on the appearance of ſtate, he will not offend his poor brother. Becauſe the poor are ſpiteful and envious of thoſe only, who are immediately above them.

In general company, where there is a variety of characters, the vain man is at a great loſs how to conduct himſelf. He believes that the eyes of the whole company are turned upon him; that they are watching every motion, hanging in ſuſpenſe on every word, that they are ready to form very high conceptions of his eloquence, his genius, his taſte and good ſenſe. No wonder then that the little heart of the vain man palpitates and flutters, ſince his fate depends upon every ſyllable: no wonder that his cheek is covered with a crimſon bluſh; that his eye is fearful and jealous; that, in ſhort, he betrays every ſymptom of timidity and baſhfulneſs. When he attempts to ſpeak, he is afraid of not anſwering expectations, or coming up to the high opinion which he conceives is formed of his talents. Hence he cannot utter two ſentences together, with plainneſs and compoſure. He is in general a bad extempore ſpeaker; a ſingle word in oppoſition will put him to the bluſh, and reduce him to ſilence.

As the vain man is ſo fond of diſtinction, he is mortified when others ſeem to be preferred to him in company. He is jealous to an exceſs, and envious of every rival. If his obſervations and remarks are overlooked, and himſelf thrown into a corner, he is not haughty and proud, he is not much offended in this contemptuous treatment; for he knows he deſerves no better, but he is heartily mortified, that his arts of pleaſing have had no effect in raiſing his character. You may even laugh at him, and he will not reſent it; he pockets the inſult, and begins to fawn upon you, and to try ſome other mode of gaining upon your good graces.

He is very deſirous of connecting himſelf with people above him, and courts their acquaintance by every art of ſycophantiſh adulation; but as he is ſometimes afraid of being expoſed and laughed at, he flies to ſuch as will pay him more attention and civility. So greedy is he of praiſe, that he will ſhew off before the poor and the ignorant. The opinion of no one is unworthy his regard.

Vanity is generally the failing of weak and little minds, who have no juſt conceptions of the dignity of man. The heart of the vain man, however, is open to the tender and ſympathetic affections. To pleaſe others is his principal object; and their feelings of courſe are intimately connected with his. He is therefore well adapted to be a *ladies man*; he can ſmirk, and laugh and flatter, and enter into every

trifle

trifle of converſation or behaviour. But his loſs is, that he is not reſpected, becauſe he does not reſpect himſelf. What is ſtill more to his diſadvantage is, that he is not a candid, a ſincere and generous character. His foibles indeed are eaſily put up with, for they neither hurt nor offend us; they are rather a ſacrifice to our pride; and no man will be angry with him, who acknowledges his ſuperiority by courting his favour. But the vain man is full of art and deceit; he repreſents things in the light in which they ſerve his own purpoſe. He is therefore deſpiſed, and never made a friend or confident.

Pride and vanity, however different, may be often united. There is a due portion of both, which forms a perfect character. But we ſometimes find them blended in a very ridiculous manner in the ſame perſon. This mixture may be properly termed conceit. It diſcovers itſelf in perſons who are proud of trifles, ſuch as perſon, dreſs, politeneſs &c., and who are anxious to diſplay them before the world. It is the common foible of little people who are very liable to be overlooked in a crowd. Every man, I ſuppoſe, would rather be proud than vain. Pride leads us to act up to a ſtandard of rectitude, and to ſcorn what is mean and groveling; and it commands reſpect from the world. It is unhappily a great bar to improvement; the proud man cannot bear to be thought defective in any important point. But the idea of being neither ſuperior nor inferior, but of being on a level with our neighbours, is the happieſt ſentiment, and the moſt uſeful in life. We will in that caſe, neither be daunted on the one hand, nor inclined to be inſolent on the other; we will not be ſuſpicious of another's intentions, nor take any trifling circumſtance that eſcapes him as an inſult. Equality is the only foundation of freedom, friendſhip and confidence.

A

For the Scots Magazine.

ON POPULAR ELECTIONS IN SETTLING CLERGYMEN.

Sir,

I HAVE heard a great many arguments urged, in favour of *popular elections* to churches in this country, as well as in favour of *patronage*. The ſubject is now nearly thread bare, but ſtill not altogether undeſerving of attention. A numerous claſs of the people in Scotland, hold the ſame opinions in *religious*, that our modern reformers do in *political elections*, viz. that a miniſter, as well as a member of parliament, ought to be elected by *univerſal ſuffrage*. It is not worth while entering into a particular diſcuſſion of the point, as much more has already been advanced upon the ſubject, and more to the purpoſe, than any thing I could pretend to advance. There may be no impropriety, however, of relating a few circumſtances, I had lately an opportunity of being well acquainted with, in a caſe of this kind, becauſe, in my opinion *facts*, not *theory*, tend moſt to decide the queſtion. In a congregation, not much above a hundred miles from your capital, a vacancy lately occurred. The election was, what may be called a popular one, and of conſequence the electors pretty numerous. The candidates were three, and the manœuvres employed by them, and their friends, if not always ſtrictly honourable, were, in ſome inſtances truly ludicrous. Each had his partizans, and each of theſe was vigorouſly exerting himſelf in favour of his friend. Going into a ſhop one day, I found an active agent in cloſe converſation with the ſhop keeper. "I can't give you my vote," ſaid the latter, "becauſe I have in

ſome

ſome meaſure promiſed it to Mr ——," Whether are you more obliged to Mr ——, or to me?" "To you Sir, ſurely." "Then copy and ſign this letter inſtantly," preſenting a ſcroll, which he had prepared for the purpoſe, "elſe I'll play the d—l with you." The argument was irreſiſtible and the letter was written and ſigned. An honeſt ſhipmaſter, whoſe employers were divided betwixt two of the three, and who had ſteadily reſiſted the ſolicitations of both; was, by my friend the intelligent agent, by a well timed glaſs of grog, brought over to vote for another. An Inn-keeper, becauſe he could not pay his merchant's account, was obliged, in ſpite of his teeth, to adopt his choice of a miniſter. I myſelf, Sir, (for I too had a finger in the pie) gained a lady by praiſing her beauty behind her back, although to tell the truth, ſhe was on the wrong ſide of fifty. A gardener, I effectually gained by taking his ſpade, and turning over a ſpadeful or two of earth in his garden. A married lady, who was in oppoſition to my friend, I next aſſailed: calling at her houſe in the forenoon, I found her buſy in ſpinning ſome flax; pretending to ſhew my ſkill at the wheel, I made ſome awkward trials, and thus gained her, and of courſe, ſecured her huſband. Theſe are only a few, of what I may call, the *moſt innocent* ſtratagems employed upon the occaſion. In the mean time, the greater part of the congregation were at loggerheads with one another, votes were gained and loſt every day, promiſed the one, and refuſed the other. The conſequence was as might be expected, that inſtead of chriſtian charity and benevolence being predominant, rancour and diſcord enſued betwixt the neareſt neighbours, and the ties of friendſhip were diſſolved among thoſe, who had long been intimate. The election took place, and the minority members of the two unſucceſsful candidates, like our minority gentlemen in parliament, determined immediately to ſecede. Now, had the appointment of a clergyman, in this caſe, been veſted in one perſon, no doubt there might have been complaints. But theſe would have only been levelled againſt the patron, and would probably have ſubſided. At any rate, *perſonal*, and what is ſtill worſe, *religious* animoſity and rancour among the people, would have been avoided. It has generally been remarked, that 19 out of 20 clergymen, ſettled by patronage, are well ſelected, and tho' at firſt, they may meet with a little oppoſition, ſoon obtain the eſteem and affection of their pariſhioners. Among thoſe ſettled by the people *en maſſe*, few retain their popularity for any conſiderable time, and then, thoſe who voted them in, are as eager to vote them *out*. A caſe I lately obſerved from this neighbourhood, before the Court of Seſſion, betwixt a miniſter and his congregation, tends in a great meaſure, to ſupport the truth of my aſſertion.

A friend to religion and order.

Bridge of Don,
2 th June 1801.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON SELLING POTATOES AND GRAIN BY WEIGHT.

Sir,

THE community at large muſt feel the obligations they owe to the Magiſtrates of this encreaſing metropolis, for their attention to the *meaſures* of the green market. I can ſay from experience, that in my family a fourth part at leaſt is ſaved of potatoes and peas; that is, I now get a fourth part more in the peck than I uſed to get. Still however I am of opinion, that the radical cure would be to abolish *meaſure* altogether: there is a catch and ſlight in filling the meaſure which deceives the buyer; it is never almoſt fairly done; this would

would not happen in weighing. The only objection to selling potatoes by weight, which I have heard mentioned, is the temptation to injure them by soaking in water, so as to encrease the weight. But this would easily be prevented by issuing a regulation, prohibiting washing that root altogether. The earth could be rubbed off, which is much in favour of the potatoe; one or two examples of fining those guilty of such a practice would soon put a stop to it. I suppose the hucksters of London and Glasgow are as guilty of little frauds as those of Edinburgh; yet in both those places weighing is the established method of sale. I beg also to suggest that grain of all kinds should be subject to a similar regulation. There is no person that ever purchased a peck of grain who will not approve of the scheme, and even the sellers of corn cannot deny the real *fairness* of such a method of sale; although by the change, if it be adopted, they will not be gainers. To sell grain by measure is, in many instances, as deceitful, as if a draper were to *weigh* his cloth for sale, instead of cutting it out by the yard; for the variation that arises in the quantity of corn sold, as is now the practice, in wet and in dry weather, is considerable;—but this will also happen I know, in some degree, *when 'tis weighed* out: the *knack* (as it is termed) of filling a peck or bushel hastily, and throwing the grain in lightly, or filling it slowly, by a man with a *heavy* hand, will likewise occasion a difference in quantity; but no purchaser can attempt to complain of any unfairness, when he sees that the *full* measure is given for what he pays. The quality of grain is almost invariably known when in sample by its weight, and Government contracts are always made on terms to deliver it at per bushel of a fixed number of pounds; if then this practice is already adopted for the public service, why may it not be extended in the buying and selling between individual dealers?

Perhaps every produce coming under the denomination of grain, such as rye, pease, beans, oatmeal, &c. might be included in the intended regulation; and as the gross hundred of 112lb. is a fixed weight, as well as the ounce avoirdupois, it does not appear likely that much difficulty can arise in determining the standard by which the sale shall be made, or, that it can interfere with the ingenious attempts to ascertain a common standard of weights.

Edinburgh, 2d July, V.

For the Scots Magazine.

PLAGIARISM OF GODWIN.

Sir,

I beg to return you my thanks for the verbal communication you favoured me with regarding the author of the "Dissertation on the Numbers of mankind." His friends should take some measures to make his writings known, and to spread his fame; I hope his kinsman Mr George Wallace, Advocate, has signifyed to you his desire to get his portrait engraven, to have a place in your Magazine amongst other eminent Scotsmen. I think it deserves in the mean time to be made public, that all the most striking and plausible tenets published by Godwin in his "Political Justice" are to be found in a work of this author published in the 1761, entitled "Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence;" other late writers are also decorated with the laurels of Dr Wallace, which I shall probably take notice of on some other occasion. Mean time I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

July 1st, 1801. *Verax.*

LITERARY GLEANINGS, PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERIES, &c.

Deſcription of an improved Family Oven invented by Mr S. Holmes, of Caſtle-court in the Strand, London.*

THE ovens in general uſe are made with flues, which deſtroy a great quantity of fire in its paſſage through them, and much trouble is required to keep them heated. The fire which ſhould be employed in roaſting meat, is in a great meaſure diſſipated in the flue of the common ovens, if uſed at the time of roaſting, or the common oven does not acquire ſufficient heat to anſwer the purpoſe, unleſs much coal is conſumed.

"My invention conſiſts of a caſt-iron oven, with a ſolid piece of iron projecting from its ſide into the fire, in which this piece conſtantly remains, and, becoming red hot, communicates ſufficient heat for baking to the whole oven, and even aſſiſts the fire in roaſting.

"My oven keeps continually at a baking-heat, without expence or trouble, as the common fire is ſufficient for the purpoſe."

Mr Holmes's letter to the Society of Arts, &c. of which the above is an extract, is accompanied with ſeveral certificates from different gentlemen, all agreeing in ſtating that theſe ovens anſwer every purpoſe for which they are intended.

"In order to aſcertain fully how the oven anſwered, a Committee, appointed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. ordered two ovens of ſimilar forms and dimenſions, to be fixed to the ſides of a fire-grate in the model-room of the Society, one of which ovens only differed from the other by the piece of caſt iron projecting from its ſide into the fire: both ovens were heated by the ſame fire, and fixed in mortar and brick-work in a ſimilar manner.

"Two loaves, of equal ſize and quality, being prepared from the ſame dough, one was put into each oven; and, after remaining therein three quarters of an hour, they were taken out at the ſame time, and examined. The loaf from Mr Holmes's oven was in every reſpect well baked, but the other was dough-baked and imperfect. An oven upon Mr Holmes's conſtruction has been ſince fitted up in the Regiſter's kitchen, which appears to anſwer every purpoſe that could be expected from its ſize, which is 13½ inches wide at the door, or in front, and 15 inches deep.

* From the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The Wild Gooſe domeſticated.

Attempts have frequently been made on Long-Iſland to render the wild gooſe, which winters in the bays adjoining the Atlantic ocean, a tame and domeſticated bird. Individuals of this ſpecies have, accordingly, been catched alive by the gunners after having been wing-broken by a ſhot, and carried home free from any other injury. When thus diſabled from flying, they become gentle, and will mate with common geeſe. They even breed together; but the offspring is a mule, incapable of further propagation. Mr Daniel Coles, of Oyſter-bay, has gone a ſtep beyond others in this buſineſs. He has a wild-gooſe and gander in a domeſticated ſtate, whom he keeps from flying away by taking off the extreme bones of the wings at the joint. The gooſe has laid eggs and hatched a brood of goſlings. For fear of loſing the young ones, their wings have been treated in the ſame manner; and the whole family now compoſes (September

1800) a beautiful flock of wild geese in a domesticated state. They are as gentle as common geese, and live upon the food obtained about a house and on a farm quite as well. Mr Coles even found that the goslings, on the day of being hatched, ate Indian meal as readily as chickens. They are more active and handsome than the tame-goose, and their long necks are arched more like those of swans. If this experiment should be continued for several generations, it is highly probable the temper and habits of the breed may be changed, so that the descendants of these wild-geese may lose their inclination to fly from country to country, and attach themselves, like turkeys, ducks, and other birds whose progenitors were once wild, to the society and protection of man. Should Mr C. meet with no disasters, it is not improbable that the wild goose will be eventually added to our stock of poultry.

Negro turning white.

In our number for April, p. 259, we inserted a communication, describing an instance of this from America. We are informed that the same thing is taking place upon a young negro aged 25, living in the town of North-Hempstead. He began about seven years ago, to lose his native colour. A white spot appeared on the right side of his belly, which is now about as large as the palms of two hands. Another white spot has appeared on his breast, and several more on his arms and other parts; and the sable cloud is plainly disappearing on his shoulder. The skin of these fair spots is not surpassed by the European complexion. His general health is and has been good; and he has suffered no scalding ulceration, scabbiness, or other local disease. The change is not the dead white of the *Albinos*, but is a good wholesome carnation hue. Such an alteration of colour as this, militates powerfully against the opinion adopted by some modern philosophers, that the negroes are a different *species* of the human race from the whites, and tends strongly to corroborate the probability of the derivation of all the *varieties* of mankind from a single pair. Facts of this kind are of great value to the zoologist.

British Mineralogical Society.

"The British Mineralogical Society, having of late increased the number of their members, find themselves enabled to extend the plan of their institution, from the analysis of *minerals*, in the usual sense of the term, to that of the various soils which are made the basis of agricultural operations.

"They therefore give this public notice that they will examine, free of expense, all specimens of earths or soils, with a view of determining the nature and proportion of their different contents, with as much accuracy as shall seem requisite.

"They require, however, that the persons sending specimens shall comply with the following conditions:

"That the specimen be about three or four pounds in weight, inclosed in a deal box properly packed with hay, and along with it an account be added of the parish and county from which it is procured, the name of the sender, and his address per post, and an answer to the following queries—— What is the depth of the soil?—What the nature of the sub-soil? is it on a hill or level ground? and, if the former, what is the aspect?—how near to any river or stream?—and is the soil itself dry or springy?—what is the rotation of crops which it usually bears? —has it ever been limed, or had any other earth laid on?—any other particulars worthy of notice may also be added, and a specimen of the sub-soil should also be inclosed.

"Before the specimen is packed up, it should be gently dried, either in

in the ſun or in any warm place, for a few days, but muſt on no account be heated over a fire.

" The box containing the ſpecimens muſt be ſent, *carriage paid*, to Mr W. H. Pepys Jun. No 24, Poultry, London.

" The Society intend, if conſiſtent with their other occupations, to return the reſult of the analyſis within two months of the arrival of the ſpecimen."

" *London, April* 16, 1801."

To be Continued,

For the Scots Magazine.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING CURRANT WINE.

A PERSON, who deſigns himſelf a ſubſcriber, obſerves, that, as the price of all kinds of foreign wine is got to ſuch a height, it would be doing a general ſervice, to inſert a receipt for making wine from currants or gooſeberries. We have taken the hint, and have procured, from an experienced maker of currant wine, the following *recipe*.

For a Twenty Pint Caſk.

Take 24 Scots pints of largeſt and ripeſt white currants.

24 lbs. of good ſcale ſugar.

(Some add 2 pints of red currants, to improve the colour.)

The currants are to be heated with ſome water, either at once or in parcels, till they begin to ſimmer. The object of this is, to make them part with the juice.

Then ſqueeze them through a woollen cloth, and melt the ſugar in the juice, adding boiled water, till the whole makes up 20 pints. When nearly cold, put all into the caſk, leaving the hole open at the top. If the fermentation does not commence in 5 or 6 hours, a little toaſted bread ſoaked in yeaſt may be put in.

The caſk ſhould ſtand in a moderately warm place, and be filled up occaſionally with ſugar and water, as it works down.

After 4 or 5 weeks the briſk fermentation will be over, when 2 or 3 bottles of the beſt brandy are to be put in, according to the taſte of the maker, and two or three whites of eggs to fine it,

The whole is then cloſely bunged up. It will be fit for bottling in April following, and may be drank in three or four months thereafter.

In drawing it off, the beſt way is to pierce the caſk at leaſt 3 inches above the bottom to keep the pureſt of the wine from mixing with the ſediment.

Our receipt ſays, that ſome allow it to work till the Martinmas after making, that is about 3 months, then put in the whites of eggs and cloſe it up; when bottled, they add a common glaſs full of brandy, or whiſky free of *gout*, to each bottle.

Perhaps it will not be diſagreeable to our readers, that we ſhould add to this receipt, a deſcription of what happens during the proceſs of fermentation, and give ſome account of the products.

1ſt, To eſtabliſh vinous fermentation, a certain degree of heat is neceſſary; the 54th degree of Fah: is pretty generally conſidered as the moſt favourable temperature; below that degree it is languid; above it, the fermentation becomes too tumultuous. At a temperature too hot or too cold, it does not take place at all.

2dly, There muſt be acceſs to the air. If, inſtead of giving vent to the airs or gazeous matters, which are formed during the fermentation, their diſengagement be checked, by keeping the fermenting maſs in cloſe veſſels the movement ſlackens, and the fermentation at length terminates.

Soon after the liquor is put to fer-

ment, generally in a few hours, there ariſes ſmall bubbles to the top, and the temperature of the liquor is raiſed. It will begin to ferment at 59 deg. The proper heat is about 70 deg.; if it riſes much higher, the fermentation will be too rapid. This, however, depends a good deal on the quantity, the larger the quantity of juice the heat is the greater. After a few hours longer, the bubbles become more frequent, they are ſeen burſting at the ſurface, and in their paſſage agitating the whole maſs. They gradually become ſtill more tumultuous and frequent, and eſcape with a hiſſing noiſe at the top like ebullition. Soon after this the whole is put in motion, the maſs becomes completely agitated, and every thing in it is driven up and down, riſing and falling alternately; and the liquor generally becomes of a darker colour. During all this time, the volume of the maſs is greatly encreaſed. After the fermentation has gone on for ſome days, or perhaps weeks, a decenſion takes place, and the maſs reſumes its former volume. Now an odour of ſpirit of wine is diſengaged, the liquor becomes clear, and little motion is perceived. During this proceſs then, there is the production of heat, which encreaſes according to the degree of fermentation: an enlargement of the maſs, partly owing to the heat, and partly to the gaſeous fluids generated, which is chiefly the carbonic acid gas or fixed air. When theſe abate, ſpirit of wine or alcohol is formed, the object and tendency of the fermenting proceſs, the generation of which, is one of the moſt remarkable circumſtances attending it. It is the ſaccharine principle that affords the ſpirit, which diſappears by fermentation and is ſucceeded by the alcohol. Till the ſpirit, then, is formed the fermentation goes on; and it is found, that the formation of the one is always in proportion to the deſtruction of the other; and that the alcohol will be more abundant, the more there is of the ſaccharine principle.

The French chemiſts, who have paid moſt attention to this curious ſubject, tell us, that though the ſaccharine principle is no longer ſenſible in the liquor, which by ſavour and ſmell now indicates nothing but alcohol, yet it is not all deſtroyed, but a portion ſtill remains.

With regard to the colour of wine, that is derived from the ſkins of the fruit employed to make it.

When we examine this new formed liquor, we find that inſtead of a ſweet, luſcious, thickiſh, and ſluggiſh fluid, we have got a clear, briſk, tartiſh, pungent liquor. The qualities, too, are totally different; the new liquor has an inebriating quality, is become more wholeſome, and by diſtillation affords an ardent ſpirit.

The wine thus obtained, when properly cloſed up, will keep for a conſiderable time in a good wholeſome ſtate, though a ſlow and imperceptible fermentation is ſtill going on, but not ſo faſt as to induce any further change for a long period, unleſs put in too warm a place. After a certain time, however, wines do decay, and verge to another change, alſo induced by fermentation, called the acetous; they at laſt become, in ſhort, a vinegar.

ACCOUNT OF THE FLAMINGO.

With an Engraving.

AMONG the immenſe tribes of water-fowl with palmated feet, there are three genera diſtinguiſhed by the immoderate length of their legs, and their reſemblance to the waders in the long and ſlender conformation of their bodies.

bodies. Theſe are, the Avoſet the Corrira, and the Flamingo. Of the corrira we know little but the name: There is but one ſpecies; and that, probably, has never been obſerved ſince the days of Alfrovandus; who is the only naturaliſt who ſeems to have ſeen it.

The flamingo, although the moſt remarkable of all the aquatic tribes for its ſize, beauty, and the peculiar delicacy of its fleſh, is now very rare in Europe. Theſe extraordinary qualities of the flamingo, were ſuch ſtrong temptations to deſtroy it, that it has long deſerted the European ſhores, and taken refuge in the more thinly peopled regions of the New Continent.

The body of the flamingo is ſmaller than that of the ſtork; but ſuch is the length of the neck and legs, that the bird, when it ſtands erect, is ſix feet and an half high. The head is ſmall and round, furniſhed with an unſhapely crooked bill, and ſeven inches long, partly red, and partly black. The legs and thighs, though not thicker than a man's finger, are above two feet long; and the neck, equally ſlender, is three feet long. From this extraordinary ſhape, the bird is able to wade into the water, to the depth where its food is found: but, though the feet be webbed, it ſeldom uſes them for ſwimming.

The plumage of the flamingo is not leſs remarkable than its figure, being of a bright flame-coloured red. Like all other birds of extraordinary brilliancy of colour, it is an inhabitant of the tropical and warm climates. It is found from the Mediterranean, in every diſtrict of Africa, to the Cape of Good Hope. In Congo, Angola, and Biſſao, where the negroes hold them in ſuperſtitious veneration, the flamingoes have multiplied to that degree, that they are ſeen in thouſands around their villages. Among that ſimple people, their ſociety is conſidered as the gift of heaven, and as a protection againſt many of the evils of life. They will, therefore, allow none of them to be killed; and conceive it no hardſhip to be continually ſtunned with their cries, which are heard for near a mile all round their habitations.

Theſe birds, though they never venture far into the temperate or colder climates, have found means to penetrate into South America and the Weſt

Weſt Indies, where they aſſume the very ſame appearance as thoſe in Europe; there being no different ſpecies, or even variety of this ſingular genus. Labat gives a very curious account of the manner in which they build their neſts; which, he ſays, conſiſt of a heap of fat earth, or of clay, collected in a marſh, and riſing about twenty inches above the water, which always covers the baſe. Upon the top of this pyramid, a little hollowed out for the reception of the eggs, the female ſits and hatches; perched as it were, upon her rump, with her legs hanging down like a man upon a ſtool. Dampier alſo deſcribes the ridiculous poſture of theſe birds while hatching; which, he juſtly obſerves, ariſes from the enormous length of their limbs, which renders it impoſſible to fold them under them like thoſe of other birds.

The food of the flamingo is ſhell-fiſh, aquatic inſects, and the ſpawn of fiſh. While feeding, they keep together in large flocks, drawn up artificially in lines, which, at a diſtance, exactly reſemble an army in order of battle; and like all gregarious birds, they employ a few to act as centinels, for the ſecurity of the reſt while feeding. On the approach of danger, theſe ſet up a loud ſound like that of a trumpet, which is heard at a great diſtance, and is the ſignal upon which the reſt take wing. So ſhy are theſe birds that, when ſurpriſed by the ſudden appearance of an enemy, they remain motionleſs, and continue ſo much overwhelmed with aſtoniſhment, that every individual of a flock may be knocked down, one after another.

Cateſby, Dampier, Dutetre, and other travellers, ſpeak variouſly of the flamingo as an article of diet; a circumſtance not to be wondered at, ſince food appears either good or bad in a great meaſure according to the appetite of him who uſes it. It was a diſh in high repute among the luxurious Romans; and Apicius, ſo famous in the annals of gluttony, is recorded by Pliny as the perſon who diſcovered the exquiſite reliſh of the flamingo's tongue, and a new method of ſeaſoning it.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON POVERTY.

SIR,

I HAVE been for a long time much affected by viewing the follies of the times. That thoughtleſſneſs and extravagance, that levity and diſſipation of mind ſo conſpicuous in perſons otherways little entitled to live in profuſion, and never bred to ſuch indulgences, has often alarmed me not a little. When one gets rich, he thinks he cannot ſhew it otherways than by extravagance, and that the ſole uſe of riches is to purchaſe fine things. He then becomes the envy of his neighbour, who on the other hand above all things would avoid the imputation of poverty, and even does not wiſh to be behind in appearances: he perhaps without ſo good a *bottom* indulges in ſimilar expences, and ſo faſhion and being neighbour-like involve a whole circle in folly, and laſtly in ruin.

I flatter myſelf, however, Mr Editor, that although extravagance may be reckoned a faſhion, I can trace its origin to a more honourable ſource. It ſtrikes me that it ariſes entirely from the dread of guilt. Of guilt? What guilt? Why the greateſt of all. The guilt of poverty. I know not if you have obſerved it, but there is no ſuſpicion which moſt men are ſo deſirous to wipe off, as the ſuſpicion of being poor, and as to prevent

our being thought hypocrites, we often pretend to countenance crimes for which we have no reliſh, ſo to avoid being thought poor, we frequently ſquander our riches in attempts to be thought more wealthy than we are.

But ſome will ſay, with the woman in the play, 'Surely it is not a ſin to be poor.' That is queſtion I ſhall not at preſent reſolve; but if the general endeavour to avoid the appearance of poverty, if a man bluſhes deeper on its being diſcovered that he has an empty purſe than he would if diſcovered that he had an empty head, or even an indifferently furniſhed heart, I think we are bound to conclude that there is ſomething very *bad* in the reality of poverty. What this ſomething is, we are not told, nor whether it bears any relation to thoſe *other* crimes, for which men may be puniſhed by law. But we muſt conclude from its effects that it is particularly obnoxious, ſince to avoid the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of it, we are willing to vindicate our characters at any expence, and I may ſay at any riſk. This therefore I take to be the genuine cauſe of that extravagance in the mode of living, which expoſes ſo many very worthy perſons to the cenſure of your retired moraliſts, and your prudent, good ſort of people, who take care of the main chance, and do not regard what the world ſays of them. The whole circumſtance, however, will not materially affect the general poſition I have laid down—that the fear of being ſuſpected of poverty is the principal cauſe of extravagance.

If this be conceded to me, it will ſtill remain to be conſidered whether there are not ſome ſmall diſadvantages attending this ſo common wiſh to avoid the imputation of poverty. And, firſt, I am humbly of opinion that there is one effect of the political kind, which we have long and juſtly been taught to abhor, I mean, that the diſplay of extravagance has a tendency to eſtabliſh the abominable and abſurd principle of equality, which our enthuſiaſtic neighbours, in the fulneſs of their anarchical zeal, tried without effect. This diſplay of extravagance, in order to do away the imputation of poverty muſt begin ſomewhere.

Suppoſe it to begin with Mrs Milliner; and ſhe by a ſeries of profuſion and high living has blinded the world, and of conſequence been acquitted of the crime of poverty. Mr Haberdaſher follows. He ſhows away with his entertainments and Sunday's parties of pleaſure. Mr Dealer burning with envy at the eclat of his good neighbours and the reputation they have acquired, changes his furniture, gets a country villa, and ſets up for a gentleman. But mark the conſequence; if any one of the circle falls off in his imitation, or ſtops ſhort by a *ceſſio bonorum*.—Ruin and diſmay is brought upon himſelf and his family.

Every man therefore wiſhes to ſhow that he has an equal ſenſibility to the vile imputation of poverty, and conſequently muſt give proofs equally elegant, ſplendid, and ſtriking, of his innocence. Now, if this has not a tendency to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of equality as abſurd as that for which our mad politicians ſome time ago contended, I know not what can have ſuch a tendency, unleſs ſome ſpeculator ſhould propoſe that tall and ſhort men be made of the ſame length, by lopping off the difference from the former.

Another ſmall diſadvantage in the dread of poverty is, that a greater diſgrace is brought on it than it really deſerves, and that our opinion on the ſubject becomes ſo far confuſed, that we do not diſcriminate with ſufficient accuracy, between the fear of poverty and the ſhame of it. The conſequence of this ſmall miſtake is, that we often feel the ſhame where we are rather fooliſhly above the fear of becoming poor.

A third ſmall diſadvantage in the ſyſtem is, our frequently taking ſuch

ſteps

ſteps to prevent poverty, as have a direct tendency to bring it on. And as I have traced extravagance to ſo very honourable a ſource as the abhorrence of guilt, I hope the extravagant will not take it amiſs, if I add this by way of caution. Experience, I am certain will amply confirm the truth of it, and ſomehow or other, notwithſtanding the ſupreme power of faſhion and cuſtom, the world has got into this way of thinking, and is apt to be very watchful over thoſe perſons who affect ſo eagerly to be thought rich, juſt as they watch the conduct of thoſe who pretend to be more religious than their neighbours. Here, therefore, we have ſuſpicion itſelf ſuſpected, and I know not what confuſion may ariſe. Certain it is that the equality above mentioned muſt, in many caſes, have a direct tendency to produce what is ſo much dreaded, for how can 500l. a-year pretend to keep up with 5000l.?

I hope, Mr Editor, theſe hints, however deſultory, will not be thrown away. We live in an age when, as the claſſic has it, *quædam docenda, quædam inculcanda*, ſome things are to be taught, and ſome repeated until they are inculcated.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

AMICUS.

ON THE ORIGIN OF *God Save the King*, AND THE BALLAD, *Salley in our Alley*.

THERE has been nothing more common, when ſpeaking of the eſtimation of any commodity, which you would wiſh to leſſen in reſpect to its value, than ſaying, "*Oh! you may have it for a ſong.*"—Many ſongs have been of conſiderable conſequence to every body but the Poet; the muſic-venders, many of whom ſcarcely know how to read them, have often got hundreds of pounds by a ſingle ſong; when the poor bard has had no other gratification than to have known that they have become popular; or has been flattered for his ability while he has been dining at a great man's table, where they may have been ſung.

We well know that there are ſongs which have been of the utmoſt conſequence to a whole country, and we need to go no farther than the "*Ca ira*" in France, and the "*God ſave great George our King*" in England; the latter of which was written by my father, Henry Carey, who was alſo author of the popular ballad of "*Sally in our Alley*," publiſhed by ſubſcription in a quarto edition of that author, among other ſongs and pieces of poetry, in the year 1729.

My father, in this work, apologiſes for his deſcending to ſo humble a theme as Sally in our Alley, in the following words:—"A vulgar error having long prevailed among many perſons, who imagine *Sally Salisbury* the ſubject of this ballad; the author begs leave to undeceive and aſſure them, it has not the leaſt alluſion to her; he being a ſtranger to her very name at the time this ſong was written and compoſed. For as innocence and virtue were ever the boundaries of his Muſe, ſo in this little poem he had no other view than to ſet forth the beauty of a chaſte and diſintereſted paſſion, even in the loweſt claſs of human life. The real occaſion was this:—A ſhoemaker's apprentice, making holiday with his ſweet-heart, treated her with a ſight of Bethlem, the puppet-ſhews, the flying chairs, and all the elegancies of Moorfields: from thence, he proceeded to the Farthing Pye-houſe, gave her a collation of buns, cheeſe cakes, gammon of bacon, ſtuffed beef, and bottled-ale; through all which ſcenes the author dogged them (charmed with the ſimplicity of their courtſhip), from whence he drew this little ſketch of nature;

but being then young and obſcure, he was very much ridiculed by ſome of his acquaintance for this performance, which, nevertheleſs, made its way into the polite world, and amply recompenced him by the applauſe of the divine Addiſon, who was pleaſed (more than once) to mention it with approbation.

GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY.

Cambridge—May 5, 1801.

P. S. Reſpecting the pretenſions of my father to the national ballad of *God ſave the King*, I ſhall ſubjoin, for the information of your readers, a letter which I received a few years ſince from Dr Harrington, of Bath, an authority, in the muſical world, which few perſons will be hardy enough to call in queſtion.

Sir—The anecdote you mentioned reſpecting your father being the author and compoſer of the words and melody of "*God ſave great George our King*" is certainly true. That moſt reſpectable gentleman Mr Smith, my worthy friend and patient, has often told me what follows, viz.—"That your father came to him with the words and muſic, deſiring him to correct the baſs, which Mr Smith told him was not proper; and, at your father's requeſt, he wrote down another in correct harmony." Mr Smith, to whom I read your letter this day, June 13, repeated the ſame again. His advanced age, and preſent infirmity, render him incapable of writing, or deſiring to be written to, but on his authority I pledge myſelf for the truth. Should this information prove in the leaſt advantageous to yourſelf, it will afford the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction and pleaſure to Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,
H. HARRINGTON.

Bath, June 13, 1795.

P. S. My curioſity was often raiſed to inquire after the author before Mr Smith related the above, and I was often miſinformed. Mr Smith ſays, he underſtood your father intended this air as a part of a birth day ode, or ſomewhat of that kind. However this might be, no laureat or compoſer has furniſhed the world with any production more complimentary or more popular.

To Mr George Saville Carey, &c

DESCRIPTION OF A LIFE BOAT.

From the Report made to the Humane Society.

WHILE the conflicting paſſions of man ſeem to render neceſſary the exertions of ingenuity in erecting veſſels for his deſtruction, it is matter of joy that humanity has made her claim upon genius for the exerciſe of a portion of her talents to effect his preſervation. The patriotiſm of Engliſhmen conſecrates, with a juſt veneration, the memory of thoſe who fall on the ocean in defence of their country: and in the relief of the widow and orphan, the deceaſed may be ſaid to experience, from the kindneſs of their ſurviving fellow-citizens, what a great Poet calls "a charity which glows beyond the tomb." If, then, to ſcatter incenſe on the pile of the dead be ſo gratifying, how much more ſo muſt it be to ſnatch the living from impending deſtruction; to continue the means of ſubſiſtence to numerous families; and by preſerving valuable lives, to augment the opulence of the nation! Surely if any have a legal and peculiar demand on the ſympathy of mankind, it muſt be thoſe, who, foregoing ſcenes of domeſtic bliſs and ſocial endearment, brave the perils of the winds and waves, and, by ſo doing, enlarge the ſtores of national wealth and individual comfort.

"The Boat is thirty feet by ten, in form much reſembling a common Greenland boat, except the bottom, which is much flatter.—She is lined with cork inſide and outſide of the gunwale, about two feet in breadth, and the ſeats underneath are filled with cork alſo.

"She is rowed by *ten men*, double banked, and ſteered by two men with oars, one at each end, both ends being alike.—*Long poles* are provided for the men, to keep the boat from being drove broadſide to the ſhore, either in going off or landing. About ſix inches from the lower poles, it increaſes in diameter, ſo as to form *a flat ſurface* againſt the ſand, otherwiſe they would ſink into the ſand, and be of no uſe. The *weight of the cork* uſed in the boat is about ſeven cwt.—She draws very little water, and when full, *is able to carry twenty people*. The Boat is able to contend againſt the *moſt tremendous ſea* and broken water; and never, in any one inſtance, has ſhe failed in bringing the crew in diſtreſs into ſafety.—The men have no dread in going off with her in the higheſt ſea, and broken water. Cork Jackets were provided for them; but their confidence in the boat is ſo great, they will not uſe them.

"She has ſurpriſed every nautical man that has ſeen her contend with the waves.—Any further deſcription will not be equal *to a view of the model* of her, upon a ſcale now with the Duke of Northumberland."

USE OF OBJECTS OF SENSE, IN INFANT EDUCATION.

From Letters on Education, by the Author of the Hindoo Rajah, &c.

THE aſſociations which beget eſteem, or inſpire predilection for certain objects or qualities, naturally preſent themſelves as a ſubject of proper conſideration. On the formation of theſe depend the ſtrength and virtue of the future character, which will be found to riſe or fall, or become wiſe or fooliſh, virtuous or vicious, *in exact proportion as the objects of eſteem are found worthy or unworthy of a rational and accountable being.*

I fear I may be thought to proceed upon a chimerical hypotheſis, when I refer theſe important aſſociations to the early age of which we are now treating; but let it be remembered, that we are ſtill ſpeaking of thoſe aſſociations which are rendered permanent, not ſo much by the ſtrength of the impreſſion, as by the frequency of repetition. Now, it appears to me that thoſe we wiſh to remain permanent, cannot be too early impreſſed, or too frequently repeated; and that it is of the utmoſt conſequence that we proceed in the education of the heart and mind in an uniform tenor, never counteracting ourſelves, by teaching at one period of life what we wiſh untaught at another.

The pleaſurable ſenſation produced in early infancy by gaudy colours, by light, and ſound, is intended, by the wiſdom and goodneſs of Providence, as a ſource of happineſs and improvement. And here it is worthy of remark, that as each of the amiable paſſions of our nature—love, hope, gratitude, and joy—has a tendency to produce the benevolent affections; while hatred, revenge, &c. have all a tendency to produce malevolence; a ſchool of virtue is opened by Nature in the boſom of creation. For are not the firſt feelings of the mind thoſe of pleaſure? While the objects that inſpire delight are liberally ſcattered on every ſide. The helpleſſneſs of infancy naturally inſpires that compaſſionate tenderneſs, which, by its emphatic expreſſions, awakes the infant heart to ſympathetic affection, while gratitude diſpoſes it to joy. Thus love, joy, gratitude, complacency, all unite in opening the heart to the impreſſions of virtue.

This, it appears to me, is the view we ought to take of the intentions of Nature (or rather of Nature's God) in forming the infant mind ſuſceptible of pleaſure from the objects of ſight and ſound, before the mental faculties have begun to open. And to this we may

may add another and important end; it was the design of Nature by these means (and Nature is never superfluous in means) to accomplish: by this pleasing sensation, the mind is called to an examination of sensible objects, and where unthinking folly does not counteract the wise design by its fond and foolish interference, the rudiments of knowledge and experience are thus acquired.

Miss Edgeworth's plan of an institution for having servants educated to the care of children, is certainly excellent; but would it not be an improvement upon it, if young ladies, who are all brought up in the expectation of being wives and mothers, were to receive a few instructions concerning the nature of the duties they ought to fulfil? A few plain and rational notions concerning the proper management of children from the first stage of infancy, would in all probability be little less useful than any of the accomplishments on which they are taught to pique themselves. Were young women of all ranks to be a little instructed in the nature of the human mind, and the developement of its faculties; were they to be informed of the great importance of observing the early tendencies of the disposition, and made sensible how much these early tendencies depended on the judicious or injudicious management of infancy, we should not behold young mothers treating their children as animated dolls, who were merely intended to gratify their vanity, and give variety to their amusements.

For want of this necessary instruction, the wish to please the tender babe is often productive of its misery. Observing its attention to sound, we incessantly stun it with noise in order to promote its happiness; and no sooner do we observe its eyes fixed upon an object, than we hurry it away to some other which is in our opinion more gay or beautiful. By the jingle of bells and a bit of coral, we expect at all times to be able to withdraw its observation from whatever objects have attracted its curiosity. Often, indeed, do we tantalize it by a sight of forbidden treasure, and teize it into fretfulness by presenting objects to its curiosity which it is not permitted to examine or investigate by the only means of examination and investigation in its power, feeling and taste. Who has not sympathised in the misery of the poor child placed on his mother's lap after dinner, before a table of shining chrystal? In vain does it stretch out the little hand, and strain the eager eye, after the prohibited decanter. Even the less unwieldy drinking glass is forbidden to its touch; and while lavish streams of nonsense are poured on it from every side, the poor little creature, insensible to the foolish flattery, frets with mortification and disappointment.

Would it not be better to present such objects to the sight of infants as may with safety be subjected to their curiosity? Nor when that is engaged, should we suffer their attention to be perpetually interrupted by presenting new objects to their observation. I have seen a child of six months old, with whom this mode of treatment had been observed, amuse herself for half an hour, by noticing the flowers upon printed callico hangings, which by the gravity of her looks, she appeared to be comparing with the flowers of the fields.

Children brought up in the country have, in every stage and period, a great advantage over those cooped up in towns; but in the earlier stages of existence, the children of the poor have even in the country a manifest advantage over those of the rich. It is they alone who are permitted to feel and to enjoy the rich provision made by nature for their instruction in its full extent. Accordingly, we shall find that the children of peasants of the lowest class, nay, even the chil-

dren of gypties, have, at three years of age, a greater ſtock of ideas acquired from the examination of ſenſible objects, and are infinitely more capable of taking care of themſelves than children of the higher ranks aſſix.

On a woody and ſteep declivity of the Cotteſwold hills where they project into the vale of Glouceſter, ſtands a ſmall cot inhabited by a poor widow, or rather a deſerted wife, who was left with two infants, for whoſe proviſion ſhe exerted herſelf in the labours of the field, and being a woman of remarkable ſtrength and dexterity, ſhe found conſtant employment with the neighbouring farmers. Soon as her youngeſt was weaned, ſhe conſigned him to the care of his brother, not yet three years of age. After having cut the brown bread which was to ſupply them with food for the day, and given neceſſary inſtructions to the elder boy, who was to act as cook, houſe-keeper, and nurſe, ſhe left them generally about five in the morning, and ſeldom returned till night. At the time I firſt ſaw this little pair (which I frequently did every day for weeks together, when on a viſit to a family in the neighbourhood) the eldeſt was near five, and the youngeſt about two years of age. Each might have ſat for the picture of an infant Hercules. By living almoſt conſtantly in the open air, they had acquired a degree of hardineſs and vigour, ſeldom to be met with at that early age; and by experience had become ſo well acquainted with the objects around them, and with the nature of every danger to which they were expoſed, that though often on the edge of precipices that would make a fine lady ſhudder with horror, and where a fine little maſter would moſt probably have broken his neck, I never heard of their meeting with the ſmalleſt accident or diſaſter. When the hours of meal arrived, the elder, who never for a moment forſook his little charge, took him into the cot, and ſeating him in a corner, proceeded to make a fire of ſticks, which he managed with great dexterity. The brown bread was then crumbled down, boiled with water, and ſweetened with a very little very coarſe ſugar. This plain, but from its effects evidently wholeſome, viand he then placed on the floor, and ſitting down between it and his brother, gave him alternate ſpoonful with himſelf till all was finiſhed.

'Take care, Dan,' ſaid a lady who once happened to ſtep into the cottage at the beginning of this operation, 'Take care that you don't ſcald your brother's mouth.'

'No fear o' that,' returned the boy, 'for He always take up firſt to ſelf.'

MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN ſome prior Numbers p. 31. 82. 250. we have given a general, and we think not inaccurate view of the preſent ſtate of the moſt remarkable manufactures of Great Britain. To ſhow the great progreſs this country has made in almoſt every article of manufacture, we exhibit a correſponding Table publiſhed in this miſcellany for 1792.

Eſtimate of the Value of the ſeveral Manufactures of Great Britain in 1792.

The Woollen -	£ 16,800,000
Leather - -	10,500,000
Flax - -	1,750,000
Hemp - -	800,000
Glaſs - -	630,000
Paper - -	780,000
Porcelain -	1,000,000
Silk - -	3,350,000
Cotton - -	960,000
Lead - -	1,650,000
Tin - -	1,000,000
Iron - -	8,700,000
Steel and Plating -	3,400,000
Total	£ 51,410,000

Theſe were eſtimated to give employment to upwards of five millions of people.

A SKETCH of the Moſt Remarkable Scenery near CALLANDER.

Continued from p. 415.

AT the entrance of that ravine, which leads to Loch Catharine, the ſides are like immenſe walls, towering up to the clouds:—the ſhivering rocks hang outward, ready to fall down: great blocks are ſtrewed in the bottom of the defile, on both ſides of the road. Wood grows wherever there is any ſoil. The clouds are ſeen ſhooting ſwiftly behind the trees, on the tops of hills: the echo is repeated to the ſtroke of the workman's axe, to the human voice, or to the rattling of the wheels of a carriage. This chaſm, lofty, ſteep, craggy, and wild, *vaſtoque immanis hiatu*, which is about three furlongs in length, leads the traveller to the end of Loch Catharine.

Having arrived at the lake, which is only one of the bays that run boldly among the rocks and hills, a perſon of any taſte for the grandeſt and rudeſt works of nature, muſt be aſtoniſhed—muſt be delighted. If the preceding night has had a ſhower of rain, a hundred white ſtreams ruſh down the ſide of Benvenue, with incredible velocity and noiſe, and ſpread their knotted foam, dancing on the ſurface of the lake below. Beware of the road at the very entrance of the lake, where it has been raiſed out of water ſeveral feet deep, without any parapet between the black margin of the lake on the left, and a ſhelving rock on the right hand. A little forward, you ſee two huts of wicker work, built by order of Lady Perth, for the ſhelter and convenience of ſtrangers. Betwixt the two huts is a perpendicular rock, more than two hundred feet high, hanging over the lake. Along the face of this rock, a road has been ſcooped out of the ſolid granite, by blowing. The diſtance to the higher hut is leſs than a hundred yards.

Immediately behind the lower hut is the aſcent, called by the country people, the Ladders; over which they had the only acceſs, before the preſent path was opened along the face of the rock. The manner of mounting theſe Ladders, was by the help of ropes made of the twigs of birch, oſier, or other withes, fixed to the roots of trees that grew from the crevices of the rock. With the rope in one hand, holding his burden in the other, and marking the alternate nitches in the face of the rock with his feet, a perſon aſcended the firſt flight of ſteps to the end of the firſt rope, and the root of the tree by which it hung. Leaning on that tree, he inſtantly laid hold of the ſecond rope, and mounted the ſecond flight in the ſame manner: and ſo on, from one flight to another, till he gained the ſummit of the aſcent; and then proceeded on his journey.

From the ſecond hut, the view is exceedingly romantic. Standing perpendicularly ſome hundred feet above the lake, and in full view of the wooded face of Benvenue, all furrowed with tracts of rivulets; having bold promontaries and iſlands on either hand, clad with heath and trees, or ſtudded with naked fragments of rocks, which ſurround a large baſon of water. Cattle grazing at the foot of Benvenue, on the oppoſite ſide of the lake:—Wild fowls perched on the pinnacles of rocks, or the tops of trees, beyond the reach of being annoyed, looking down with compoſed defiance at man: And, wild goats climbing among the ſhelves, where there is hardly ſoil for the ſole of their feet.

Beyond this hut, and at the extremity of the ſecond bay, is the ſecond tire of Ladders, which were mounted with equal peril, and required equal dexterity with the firſt; before the rock below was cut, and the preſent road opened. A little way forward, Loch Catharine diſappears entirely; being hid by a peninſula or headland, called the Priſon, where the farmers confined their lambs, when they were to be weaned from their dams. The firſt bay beyond the Priſon abounds in reeds, where the heron ſtalks in ſearch of his prey; and the wild ducks gambol, ſportive on the ſurface of the water, or dive below. At the termination of this bay, near a black rock in the lake, and a rivulet which flows into it, there is a rich view betwixt the extreme point of the Priſon and the next iſland; through which you ſee the ſloping hills of Glaſchoil, wooded down to the water edge, and a

dif-

diſtant proſpect of the Cobler, one of the mountains of Arrochar.

Paſſing the iſthmus of a ſmall peninſula, you come in view of the Rough Iſland; which is ſo much wooded, that it appears on that ſide to be almoſt a tuft of trees growing out of the water hanging down, and ſtretching out their lateral branches, ſo as to touch the ſurface of the deep.

In this roughly wooded iſland, the country people hid their wives and children, and their moſt valuable effects, from the rapacity of Cromwell's ſoldiers, during their inroad into this country, in the time of the republic. Theſe invaders not venturing to aſcend by the Ladders, along the ſide of the lake, took a more circuitous road through the heart of the Troſachs, which penetrates the wilderneſs about half way between Binean and the lake, by a path called Fea-chailleach, or the Old Wife's Bog.

In one of the defiles of this bye-road, the men of the country at that time hung upon the rear of the invading enemy, and ſhot one of Cromwell's men; whoſe grave marks the ſcene of action, and gives name to the paſs. In revenge of this inſult, the ſoldiers reſolved to plunder the iſland, to violate the women, and put the children to death. With this brutal intention, one of the party more expert than the reſt, ſwam towards the iſland, to fetch the boat to his comrades, which had carried the women to their aſylum, and lay moored in one of the creeks. His companions ſtood on the ſhore of the main land, in full view of all that was to paſs, waiting anxiouſly for his return with the boat. But, juſt as he had ſwam to the neareſt point of the iſland, and was laying hold of a black rock to get on ſhore, a heroine ſtood on the very point where he meant to land, and haſtily ſnatching a dagger from below her apron, with one ſtroke ſevered his head from his body. His party ſeeing this diſaſter, and relinquiſhing all future hopes of revenge or conqueſt, made the beſt of their way out of their perilous ſituation.—This amazon's great grandſon lives in Glenfinlas, who, beſide others, atteſts the anecdote.

Whoever wiſhes to ſee the whole Troſachs, goes beyond the wooded iſland along the embankment, where the road is defended by large ſtones againſt the violence of the waves; and proceeds to the hill of the Honourable Mrs Murray of Kenſington, which overtops the moſt weſterly rock, that was blown in this ſingular place, for the purpoſe of making a road through its face. This rock is equally ſteep, and much higher than the rock at the huts. From Mrs Murray's hill is ſeen the whole extent of the lake, on the one hand, with woods, and villages, and corn fields, along its banks; together with the ſerrated mountains of Arrochar beyond Loch Lomond:—And on the other hand, the back view of the Troſachs, where, the iſlands ſcattered in wild confuſion through the lake, the frowning rocks and towering mountains, on either ſide, form ſuch rich ſcenery as it is impoſſible to deſcribe.

If a boat happens to be at the end of Loch Catharine, the Den of the Ghoſt on the ſouth ſide ought to be viſited, which is directly oppoſite to the Rough Iſland. The black rock dips into unfathomable water, and the hanging trees darken the cavern, whereby the horror of ſuperſtition ſuggeſted the idea of its being haunted by ſupernatural beings. Sailing from thence, many capes and bays are diſcovered, which eſcape obſervation by a walk on foot. On one hand, Benvenue, with a ſcowling cloud on its top, whoſe darkneſs renders the lake more gloomy and terrific. The angry ſpirit of the waters ſcreams along the torrents that run down his ſides; or, whiſtling through the trees that overſhadow the Den of the Ghoſt, ſkim along the margin of the deep. On the other hand, the naked Binean rears his bare and battered head to the clouds, and echoes to the blaſt which wheels around his baſe. Here, the ſand is waſhed white as hail-ſtone, by the continual agitation of the waves: there, the buſhes ſweep the ſurface of the water, and the black rock is encruſted by the conſtant dropping which oozes from its top, and runs down its face. The ſcenery is ſo rich, the objects are ſo ſublime, the variety ſo conſtant, that the higheſt taſte for rude grandeur muſt be gratified in its fulleſt extent. Both by land and water, there are ſo many turnings and windings, ſo many heights and hollows, ſo many glens and headlands and iſlands, ſo many

many hanging trees and ſhivered or pointed rocks, that it is impoſſible to advance twenty ſteps, without having the proſpect changed, by the ſucceſſion of new objects, while others are conſtantly retiring out of ſight. The Trofachs beggar all deſcription.

The other ſcenery about Callander, is the Cataract in the wood of Leney; where a whole river roars over a ſucceſſion of falls, daſhing from rock to rock: the windings of Lochlubnaig; which, from that circumſtance, is called the Crooked Lake: the bold ſtupendous rock, oppoſite the houſe of Ardwhillary, where the great Bruce arranged his inimitable Travels to the Source of the Nile. *Viator.*

ANECDOTE OF ONE OF THE FAMILY OF THE GRENVILLES, IN MAURITIUS.

From Baron Grant's Hiſtory of that Iſland,

IN theſe iſlands there is not a ſingle example of a deformed or crooked ſhape, which muſt ariſe from the natural and unreſtrained mode of education which prevails there. To theſe advantages, M. Forval united a martial air, blended with a ſlight appearance of ſeverity, and an approved courage, to the moſt noble and generous ſentiments that are found in the human breaſt.

The want of ſlaves in our colonies, renders expeditions neceſſary in order to procure them. Veſſels, therefore, are equipped for the coaſts of Africa and Madagaſcar, and a certain body of troops are ſent with them, to favour or ſupport the object of theſe voyages.

M. Grenville de Forval, the ſecond ſon of M. de Grenville, was ordered to command a detachment on a ſervice of this nature, on the coaſt of Madagaſcar; and being arrived on the eaſtern ſide of it, he diſembarked his people, and encamped them on the ſmall iſland of St Mary, called by the natives, Ibrahim, which is ſeparated only from the principal iſland by a very narrow ſtrait. Here the communications took place between the perſons engaged in this expedition, and one of the petty princes of Madagaſcar, relative to the objects of the voyage.

Forval, however, was ſo entirely convinced of the good diſpoſition of the people with whom he treated, that he yielded to the friendly ſolicitations of the king, to remain among them, and accordingly ordered ſome tents, and a ſmall number of ſoldiers, to remove from the little iſland, to the oppoſite coaſt. The king, who was called Adrian Baba, loaded him with careſſes; and having ſhown him his herd of cattle, demanded, in the pride of his heart, if the king of France was ſo great as him.

Forval, therefore, conſidered himſelf as in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity; and having entered into his tent, in order to paſs the night, he received an unexpected viſit from a moſt beautiful woman, a native of the iſland, who, after a ſhort compliment of apology for her intruſion, expreſſed her concern that ſo fine a white man as himſelf ſhould be maſſacred.

Forval, who was aſtoniſhed at the viſit, could not help taking notice of the danger, which ſeemed to have produced it. The ſooty lady, who appeared to intereſt herſelf ſo much in his welfare, was the daughter of a king, and known by the title of princeſs Betſy. On being queſtioned as to the cauſe of this viſit, ſhe aſked him, in her turn, if he would wiſh to ſacrifice her life to ſave his own. 'By no means,' exclaimed Forval: 'Then,' replied ſhe, 'I will inform you of a plot againſt your life, if you will promiſe to take me with you, and make me your wife. I will ſacrifice for you the throne of my father, which is my inheritance; I will abandon my country, my friends, my cuſtoms, and that liberty which is ſo dear to me. My relations, who will conſider me as diſhonoured, will deteſt me; and if you leave me to their vengeance, I ſhall be reduced to ſlavery, which, to me, would be a thouſand times worſe than death. Promiſe to grant what I have demanded; ſwear that your ſoldiers ſhall do no injury to my relations, and I will reveal what it is of the utmoſt importance for you to know!' Forval im-

immediately engaged to grant her requeſt, if the intelligence ſhe announced, proved to be of the importance ſhe had attached to it.

'Well then,' ſaid ſhe, 'at break of day my father will come here, under the pretext of a friendly viſit, and if he breaks a ſtick, which he will hold in his hand, that will be the ſignal of thy death: his guard will then enter with their hatchets, and will kill thee, and all thy people will be maſſacred with thee.'

Forval immediately conducted her to a place of ſafety. Nevertheleſs he was determined to wait till the morning, and aſcertain the truth of her information. The princeſs had alſo added, that the ſignal the king would give for his attendants to retire, would be to throw his hat toward them.

He accordingly ordered his ſoldiers to remain under arms during the night, and to keep within their tents. As for himſelf, he got his arms in readineſs, placed a couple of piſtols under the covering of his table, and doſed by the ſide of it, with his hand on the piſtols.

At length the king arrived, and ſoon after, having broke his ſtick, the guard was advancing to the front of his tent; but the king, terrified at the piſtol which Forval held at his throat, caſt his hat toward his attendants, who immediately departed. The ſmall party of ſoldiers, which Forval had with him, were now drawn up in order of battle. All the negroes had diſappeared; the king alone remained as a priſoner; nor was he enlarged, till the princeſs was embarked, and all the equipage, and Forval felt himſelf happy in departing from this perfidious coaſt. Nor was he ungrateful; he ſolemnly eſpouſed the princeſs Betſy, in ſpite of all the remonſtrances of his friends, and he lives happily with her. Her colour was certainly diſpleaſing to the white people, and her education did not qualify her to be a companion to ſuch a man as her huſband; but her figure was fine, her air noble, and all her actions partook of the dignity of one who was born to command.

She was a real amazon, and the dreſs ſhe choſe was that which has ſince received a ſimilar name. She never walked out but ſhe was followed by a ſlave, and armed with a ſmall fowling-piece, which ſhe knew how to employ with great dexterity, and would defend herſelf with equal courage if ſhe were attacked. She was nimble as a deer, though ſtately in her demeanour; but with her huſband as gentle and ſubmiſſive as the moſt affectionate of his ſlaves. She behaved to her inferiors with equal dignity and kindneſs; and tho' ſhe never went to the moſt diſtant part of the iſland, to pay viſits to her family, but on foot; ſhe nevertheleſs adopted the elegancies of behaviour with great facility, and her ſociety is very pleaſant, and full of vivacity.

Some years after this marriage, the princeſs Betſy, for ſhe was ſeldom called madam de Forval, gave her huſband a new proof of her affection. Her father at length died, the kingdom deſcended to her, and her people, who were ardently attached to the blood of their kings, anxiouſly wiſhed to ſee her on the throne of her anceſtors. As ſoon as ſhe was informed of this event, ſhe requeſted permiſſion of her huſband to viſit her country. Though ſuch an unexpected requeſt aſtoniſhed Forval, he did not heſitate to comply with it: and as ſhe did not unfold the reaſon of ſuch a deſire on her part, he felt his pride mortified at her conduct, though he kept his chagrin to his own boſom, of which it was a painful inmate. The firſt ſentiments of Forval, reſpecting his princeſs, had been inſtigated by honour and gratitude: but her demeanour toward him, her conduct toward others, and her perſonal charms, in which her colour was forgotten, had awakened in his heart the moſt faithful and tender affection.

The queen Betſy, however, departed for her kingdom as ſoon as ſhe had received the permiſſion of her own ſovereign; while Forval was totally unable to reconcile the ſtep ſhe had taken to her former ſentiments and paſt conduct. He accordingly waited with the utmoſt impatience for the return of the veſſel which had taken her away, when, to his great aſtoniſhment, his faithful wife returned in it, with a hundred and fifty ſlaves, which ſhe had brought him. 'You had the generoſity,' ſhe cried, on throwing herſelf into his arms, 'to marry me, in oppoſition to the wiſhes of your friends, and the prejudices of your country, when I had nothing to offer you but my perſon

ſon, whoſe charms, whatever they might have been conſidered in my own country, were calculated rather to diſguſt, than to pleaſe you. You will therefore add another proof of your kindneſs, by aſſuring me of your pardon, for having raiſed a ſingle doubt in your mind reſpecting the affection and duty you ſo entirely deſerve from me; but it was my wiſh to avoid informing you of the project I had conceived on my father's death, till it was executed. It was not the little kingdom which that event transferred to me, nor even the largeſt empire, that would ſeparate me from you; my ſole deſign, in the ſtep I have juſt taken, was to make you an offer of a ſmall number of my ſubjects, which is the only part of my inheritance that I can beſtow. I have, at the ſame time, complied with the wiſhes of my people, in reſigning my little ſovereignty to the moſt worthy of my relations."

Such a ſcene may be more eaſily conceived than deſcribed. Thus Forval found his wife worthy of all his affection; and the preſent ſhe made him, is a ſort of fortune in this country.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Britannia, a National Epic Poem, by John Ogilvie, D. D. F. R. S. Ed. Aberdeen, printed for the Author.

THE Rev. Author of *Britannia*, is, we underſtand, the very reſpectable Clergyman of the pariſh of Midmar, near Aberdeen. This work, as he himſelf tells us, has occupied his attention for a conſiderable number of years. We have before peruſed ſeveral performances by the ſame ingenious author, with no ſmall degree of pleaſure. As a poet, he has been long known. As a proſe writer, his ſermon alone, upon the character and ſufferings of Chriſt, publiſhed in the Scotch Preacher, will render him long conſpicuous. The preſent work ſeems in no degree to detract from the opinion, we have always entertained of the gentleman's abilities. The poem is preceded by a critical diſſertation on epic poetry; with a view particularly of vindicating the uſe of *machinery* in compoſitions of this kind, "As beings of ſuperior order," ſays the author, "have much influence in the action of *Britannia*, and contribute eſſentially to bring forward the events, I conſider thoſe perſonages as clients, whoſe cauſe I am called upon to ſupport." He has accordingly pleaded their cauſe with eloquence and ingenuity, and ſhown, in oppoſition to Lord Kaims, and Mr Hayley, that epic poetry, ſupported by metaphor and illuſtration, might ſtill indeed ſubſiſt; but, like a wounded body, deprived of the vital fluid, that tinged the cheek with carmine, and pencilled the lip with vermillion, it would retain only the emaciated reſemblance of a beautiful form, in a ſtate of inanition and torpor." In part ſecond, he anſwers the objections which may be urged againſt the machinery uſed in Britannia. We think that ſome objections may be brought forward, to this part of the critical diſſertation, but our limits neceſſarily at preſent, prevent us from ſtating them. One circumſtance, we particularly wiſh to notice, viz. his vindication of Oſſian in his note, P. 37, and which, in our opinion, decides that long conteſted queſtion, from internal evidence. The reader will peruſe it with pleaſure. Some ſpecimens of the Doctor's Poem will appear in a future magazine. His deſcription of the battle of the Nile, we think is particularly intereſting. D.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to Huſbandry, &c. Vol. II. 1l. 1s. Nicol.

FROM this valuable Work we ſelect the following articles.

Obſervations on the Cauſes, and Prevention of Curl in Potatoes. By a Farmer.

Various papers have been written and tranſmitted to agricultural ſocieties on this ſubject. The notion that this diſeaſe propagates itſelf by contagion is here combated; and it is obſerved that whatever renders a crop poor and weakly is moſt apt to produce it;

it; fo that in a great meafure, or perhaps entirely, the curl proceeds from this cauſe. 1. Ground altogether unfit for potatoes. 2. Imperfect culture. 3. Small roots, or too ſmall a proportion of ſtrong roots. 4. Sets taken from roots that have ſprouted early, and from which the germs have been rubbed off. 5. Too much or too little dung. 6. Too deep as well as too ſhallow planting. 7. Whatever injures the new plants or ſets. 8. Ground too ſtiff, or which after planting has been preſſed down too hard on the ſets. 9. The ſtate of the weather while the crop is young;—are enumerated as cauſes of *curl*. Hence, if it be not a diſeaſe, it is only an accidental debility, it is to be prevented by a complete attention to all thoſe circumſtances which, we are taught by experience, are eſſential to the good culture of this uſeful plant.

Letter from Sir John Call, Bart. M. P. On the Smut in Wheat, Blights, and the manner in which plants are nourifhed.

Sir John is of opinion, that ſmut is occaſioned by certain animalcula depoſited in the huſks which cover each grain, about the time when the wheat is in bloom.—But, as animalcula attack no vigorous but diſeaſed plants, ſhould he not have gone one ſtep farther, and have conſidered the origin of this evil as ſome injury which certain plants receive from cold nights, or other cauſes, while the wheat is in bloom, when it is known to be in the tendereſt ſtate, and by which the circulation of the juices is obſtructed? It is worthy of remark, in corroboration of this notion, that ſmut prevails more in one year, than in another, when no precaution is taken.

Receipt for preventing Blight in Wheat.

A new infuſion, however, not hurtful to vegetation, is recommended, inſtead of the common *lixivium*; compoſed of *Barbadoes aloes, tobacco, and Scripture ſnuff*: but the author endeavours to render a more eſſential ſervice to agriculture, by a recipe for deſtroying the ſmut producing vermin on the growing crop; viz. to dip a large woollen cloth in the preparation of *aloes*, &c. above mentioned, to weigh it properly, and to drag it backwards and forwards, up and down the ridges of the wheat-field. This operation muſt be performed in dry weather.

SERMONS, By the late Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S. one of the Miniſters of the High Church, Edinburgh, &c. Vol. 5. 7s. boards. Creech.

OF the merit of Dr Blair's ſermons, it were almoſt needleſs to ſay any thing. What has been ſo much and ſo generally praiſed, muſt have intrinſic merit, which raiſes it above cenſure. We had occaſion to mention in our account of the author, that this volume was at the preſs, when he died. The ſermons which it contains, were compoſed at very different periods of his life; but they were all written out anew in his own hand, and in many parts re-compoſed during the courſe of laſt ſummer, (1780) after he had compleated his 82d year. Of its merits, the public are in poſſeſſion of the opinion of one, than whom none was more capable of judging. His colleague and biographer remarks, that, in the courſe of this volume, the author exhibits a vigour of underſtanding and capacity of exertion equal to that of his beſt days.

Perhaps many will be of opinion, that the chief excellence of this, as well as the former volumes, lies in the ſtyle, and the arrangement, on both which the author has certainly beſtowed uncommon pains. Diveſted of ſtyle and manner, we are not ſure, that the thoughts will appear novel; but, to this, it may be replied, that in teaching the moral duties, he who ſeeks for novelty will be in danger of wandering, at leaſt, from what is of moſt importance; of truths that are to be ſo frequently inculcated, all that we can expect is, ſuch a novelty and variety of manner and expreſſion as will intereſt, and theſe Dr Blair has certainly attained.

We ſhall tranſcribe a few paſſages that will, we hope, both inſtruct our readers, and induce them to a careful peruſal of the whole.

The Love of our Country.

It may be proper to take notice of the ſpeculations of ſome pretended philoſophers, who repreſent the love our country, as hardly entitled to any place

place among the virtues. They affect to conſider it as a mere prejudice of education; a narrow attachment, which tends to operate againſt more enlarged intereſts. We ought, ſay they, to view ourſelves as citizens of the world, and extend our benevolence, equally, to all nations and all mankind.—Nothing can be more empty and futile than ſuch reaſonings. The wiſdom of our Creator hath linked us together by the ties of natural affection, firſt to our families and children; next to our brothers, relations, and friends; then to our acquaintance, and to the ſeveral ſocieties and communities to which we belong. By inſtincts implanted in our nature, He has formed our hearts to enter readily into their intereſts; and has thus directed our benevolence to act primarily within that ſphere, where its exertions can be moſt powerful and moſt uſeful. It is evident, that by acting on this plan, the general welfare is promoted in a much higher degree, than if our ſocial affections had no particular direction given them, but were to float, as it were, in empty ſpace, without any more determined object on which to act than the whole human race, where they never could act with any effect. He who contends that he is not bound to have any more concern with the intereſts of Great Britain, than for thoſe of France, or any other country, ought to hold, on the ſame grounds, that he is under no obligation to conſult the welfare of his children and family, his brothers and friends, more than that of the moſt diſtant ſtranger; being equally connected, as he holds, with all, by the common brotherhood of the human race. It is much to be ſuſpected, that this wonderfully extenſive philanthropy is only the language of thoſe who have no affections at all; or perhaps, that it is the language aſſumed by ſome, who bearing in their hearts a ſecret preference to the intereſts of another country above their own, but a preference which they chooſe not to avow, affect to cover it under this diſguiſe, of a liberal, enlarged mind.

We are called upon, by a certain ſet of men, to look to a republic as the glory of all governments. There, we are told, every man comes forth to act his part with vigour, and by the exertion of his talents, has opportunities of riſing to the higheſt diſtinction and power.—In reply to this, let it be obſerved, firſt, that there are no advantages claimed by a republic, but what under the Britiſh conſtitution are enjoyed to the full. On the exertion of any laudable and honourable talent whatever, no reſtraint is laid; no odious diſtinctions take place between the nobility and the people; no ſevere excluſive privileges are poſſeſſed by the former to the prejudice of the latter; but merit in every rank has the freeſt ſcope, and examples abound of perſons riſing by their talents, from ordinary rank and humble birth to high diſtinction in the ſtate.

But next, it may be boldly aſſerted, that of all the forms of government, which have been eſtabliſhed on the earth, the republican is attended with the greateſt advantages to thoſe who live under it. In a ſmall ſtate, where the people reſemble the inhabitants of one family, the management of their concerns can more ſafely be carried on by their own joint counſels, without any ſupreme magiſtrate. But if government be extended over a large territory, and over numerous inhabitants of different orders and fortunes, it has ever been found impoſſible to preſerve any well-regulated balance of power under a republican conſtitution. It has ever been, and never can be any other, than a perpetual conteſt between oligarchy and democracy; between the rich and the poor; between a few popular leaders who aſpire to the chief influence, and the unruly violence of a turbulent multitude. In ſuch ſtates an internal warfare of this kind has been almoſt always carried on, with ſuch violent convulſions and party animoſities, as have given riſe to more miſeries than have been ſuffered under any other form of government whatever.—To no purpoſe are quoted to us the heroes of Greece and Rome. Amid the agitations of popular government, occaſions will ſometimes be afforded for eminent abilities to break forth with peculiar luſtre. But while public agitations allow a few individuals to be uncommonly diſtinguiſhed, the general condition of the people remains

calamitous and wretched. Under deſpotic governments, miſerable indeed is the condition of thoſe who are near the throne. But while they are often the ſport, and the victims of capricious cruelty, the ordinary maſs of the people, at a diſtance from the thunder of power, are left, for the moſt part, in their inferior ſtations, unmoleſted. Whereas, under a multitude of popular governors, oppreſſion is more extenſively felt. It penetrates into the interior of families; and by republican tyranny, the humble and obſcure are liable to be as much haraſſed and vexed, as the great and the wealthy.

Wiſdom in Religious Conduct.

This wiſdom requires; that conſiſtency and uniformity be preſerved in character; that not by pieces and corners only we ſtudy goodneſs, but that we carry one line of regular virtue through our whole conduct. Without this extenſive regulation of behaviour, we can never hold on ſucceſsfully in a perfect way. Almoſt all men, even the looſe and profligate, lay claim to ſome one virtue or other, and value themſelves on ſome good moral diſpoſition, which they boaſt of poſſeſſing. It is in vain, therefore, that we reſt your character on one or a few eſtimable qualities, which we imagine ourſelves to poſſeſs in a high degree, while, in other points of virtue, we are relaxed and deficient. True virtue muſt form one complete and entire ſyſtem. All its parts are connected; piety with morality, charity with juſtice, benevolence with temperance and fortitude. If any of theſe parts be wanting, the fabric becomes diſjointed; the adverſe parts of character correſpond not to each other, nor form into one whole.

We are to remember that, in order to avoid auſterity, it by no means follows what we ſhould run into an unlimited compliance with the manners of others around us. This is a danger to which they are often expoſed, whoſe tempers are mild, and whoſe manners are condeſcending. In that mixed and various intercourſe, which the preſent ſtate of ſociety forces upon us, few things, indeed, are more difficult, than to aſcertain the preciſe degree of compliance with the world which virtue allows. To preſerve a juſt medium between a formal auſterity on the one hand, and that weak and tame facility on the other, which betrays men into many vices, is one of the moſt important and arduous exerciſes of religious wiſdom. A manly ſteadineſs of conduct, is the object which we are always to keep in view; ſtudying to unite gentleneſs of manners with firmneſs of principle, affable behaviour with untainted integrity.

The obſervance of order and regularity in the whole of conduct may, at firſt appearance, ſeem an article of inferior importance, and hardly deſerving to be ranked among moral duties. But I am perſuaded that it is more nearly connected with virtue than many perſons imagine; and that it maintains an important place in that wiſdom which directs a perfect way. If ever you mean to carry a conſiſtent line of virtue throughout your conduct, you muſt allot to every tranſaction its place and its ſeaſon. Hurry and tumult, diſorder and confuſion, are both the characteriſtics of vice and the parents of it. Let your time be regularly diſtributed, and all your affairs be arranged with propriety, in method and train. Thus, and thus only, can you be maſters of yourſelves; your time and your life will be your own; and what is ſerious and important, will not be juſtled out of its place, by that crowd of inferior cares, which are for ever preſſing on the diſorderly, and fruſtrating the plan which they had formed for the wiſe and proper regulation of life.—Conſider too, that if order be not ſtudied, there can be no prudent economy in the management of your fortune and worldly affairs; and economy, be aſſured, is a great guardian of all the private and domeſtic virtues. When order and economy are neglected, you are in hazard of being firſt involved in diſtreſſes, and then inveigled into crimes; whereas, under the direction of regular conduct, both your worldly and your religious concerns will be more in the courſe of proſpering.

Hopes and Diſappointments.

On the lot of ſome men, Providence is pleaſed to beſtow a longer continuance of proſperity, than on that of others.

thers. But as the term of that continuance is hidden from us, all flattering and confident expectations are without foundation. At one period or another, it is certain that the calm is to be troubled, and the dark cloud is to arife; and how ſoon that period is to come, you cannot tell. In your health, or your fortune, or among your connections and friends, be aſſured that ſome trial awaits you. For human life never ſtands ſtill for any long time. It is by no means a fixed and ſteady object, like the mountain or the rock, which you always find in the ſame ſituation; it is a river continually moving and flowing. Neither is it the ſtill and ſmooth ſtream, which glides along with the ſame conſtant tenor: but a river, which for a time may hold a regular courſe within its banks, till, being interrupted by rocks, it ſomes into a torrent, or, ſwoln by foreign currents, it lays waſte the neighbouring plains. Amid ſuch viciſſitudes of time and life, who has any title to reckon upon the future? To faults, all are ſubject; to troubles, all are expoſed. As that man is the moſt virtuous who can be charged with the feweſt faults, ſo that life is the happieſt which ſuffers the feweſt troubles. To look for entire exemption from them is to court diſappointment——

In the cloſer connections which men form of intimate friendſhip and domeſtic life, there is ſtill more reaſon for due moderation in our expectations and hopes. For the nearer that men approach to each other, the more numerous the points of contact are in which they touch, the greater indeed will be the pleaſure of perfect ſymphony and agreements of feelings; but, at the ſame time, if any harſh and repulſive ſenſations take place, the more grating and pungent will be the pain. If you look for a friend, or a partner of your life, in whoſe temper there is not to be found the leaſt inequality, who upon no occaſion is to be hurt or offended by any frailties you diſcover, whoſe feelings are to harmonize in every trifle with yours, whoſe countenance is always to reflect the image of your own, you look for a pleaſing phantom, which is never, or, at moſt, very rarely, to be found; and if diſappointment four your mind, you have your own folly to blame. You ought to have conſidered that you live in a region of human infirmity, where every one has imperfections and failings. You aſſuredly have your own. What reaſon had you to imagine, that the perſon whom you love and eſteem, was to be the only exception from the common fate?

It is my belief, that grateful ſenſations for favours received are very generally felt; and, when no ſtrong paſſion counteracts thoſe ſenſations, that grateful returns are generally intended, and often are actually made. But then, our expectations of proper returns muſt be kept within moderate bounds. We muſt not carry them ſo far as to imagine, that gratitude is to produce unlimited compliance with every deſire, which we chooſe to indulge; or that they whom we have obliged, will altogether deſert their own intereſt for the ſake of their benefactors. Many circumſtances, it is to be remembered, tend to cool the grateful emotion. Time always deadens the memory of benefits. Sometimes they are conſidered as having been fully recompenſed, and the debt of gratitude repaid. As benefits conferred are often underrated by thoſe who receive them, ſo they are ſometimes overvalued by thoſe who confer them. On perſons of light and careleſs minds, no moral ſentiment makes any deep impreſſion: with ſuch, the remembrance of both benefit and benefactor is apt to paſs ſpeedily away. With the proud ſpirit, which claims every thing as its due, gratitude is in a great meaſure incompatible. From perſons of this character, we are never to expect it; and indeed from perſons of any character we are not to be ſurpriſed, if, in the preſent ſtate of the world, it riſes not ſo high as we thought we had reaſon to hope.

The inequality of real happineſs is not to be meaſured by the inequality of outward eſtate. When you ſee the peaſant cheerful in his cottage, and the labourer ſinging in the fields, you may diſcern that there is ſome power in the mind ſuperior to external condition; that more depends on the man himſelf, than on the ſituation in which the world has placed him. Would you eſtimate juſtly the ſum of happineſs that he enjoys, or the degree of unhappineſs that he feels? The queſtions you are to put, if the man be in proſperity, are not

not, How much wealth doth such a man poſſeſs? But, How does he enjoy it? If he be in adverſity, not, What is his diſtreſs? But, How does he bear it?

A Peaceable Diſpoſition.

What belongs to a good and wiſe man is, to look forward coolly to the effects that are likely to follow the rigorous proſecution of any private rights of his own. If theſe appear to be pregnant with miſchief to the ſociety with which he is connected, in a much greater proportion than any advantage they can bring to himſelf, it then becomes his duty rather quietly to ſuffer wrong, than to kindle the flames of laſting diſcord. But how many are there, who, having once begun a claim, eſpouſed a ſide, or engaged in a controverſy, are determined to purſue it to the laſt, let the conſequences be what they will? Falſe notions of honour are brought in to juſtify their paſſions. Pride will not allow them to yield, or to make the leaſt conceſſion, when the true point of honour would have led to generous acknowledgments and condeſcenſion. They never make the firſt advances to returning reconciliation and peace. They are haughty in their claims, and require great ſubmiſſion before they can be appeaſed. The lover of peace, on the other hand, looks upon men and manners in a milder and ſofter light. He views them with a philoſophic, or rather a Chriſtian, eye. Conſcious that he himſelf has been often in the wrong; ſenſible that offence is frequently thought to be given, where no injury was intended; knowing that all men are liable to be miſled by falſe reports, into unjuſt ſuſpicions of their neighbours; he can paſs over many things without diſturbance or emotion, which, in more combuſtible tempers, would kindle a flame.

A Life of Diſſipation and Pleaſure.

At the bottom of the hearts of moſt men, even amid an irregular life, there lies a ſecret feeling of propriety, a ſenſe of right and wrong in conduct. This inward ſenſe is frequently ſo much borne down by appetites and paſſions, as to loſe its power of guiding men to what is right, while yet it retains as much influence as to make them ſenſible that they have been doing wrong; that they have not acted that part in life which they ought to have acted, and which their friends, and the world, had a title to expect from them. Though conſcience be not ſtrong enough to guide, it has ſtill ſtrength to dart a ſting.—Together with this conſciouſneſs of ill deſert, there will be at ſome times joined a humbling ſenſe of their own inſignificancy, when they behold others meeting with eſteem and honour for having acted a manly and worthy part in life. Their ſuperiority they are obliged to acknowledge, and to look up to them with reſpect; while the retroſpect of their own life affords nothing but ſhame, and the bitter remembrance of time they have miſpent, and opportunities they have thrown away.—In the midſt, too, of mortifying reflections of this kind, it will not be in their power to eſcape altogether from a dread of certain conſequences, which are in hazard of befalling them from their careleſs conduct. Scarcely is any fortune ſo ſtable as to be beyond the reach of accidents that will diminiſh it. To none ſo readily as to the men of pleaſure, are ſuch accidents likely to happen; and fond as they are of their preſent ſuperb train of living, the dread that it may not be in their power always to continue it, will, in ſpite of all their endeavours to avoid ſuch thoughts, occaſionally force itſelf upon them, and caſts a cloud over many a ſcene of projected merriment.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions, of Colonel George Hanger, written by Himſelf. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. boards. *Debrett.*

THE work before us is *unique* in its kind, and bears little reſemblance to any biographical compoſition hitherto publiſhed. The ſcholar and the gentleman, the general reader, the acute obſerver, and the keen cenſurer, are diſplayed in every page; and had the writer been born a poet, he would moſt aſſuredly have been the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſatyriſt of his time. The preſent performance is a new and ludicrous anatomy of our reigning follies and immoralities, looſely penned, and in ſome parts hardly decent; but, on the whole, containing a fund of genuine wit, ſome wholeſome admonitions, particularly to the fair ſex, and deſerved reproof, for neglect of duty, to men of high rank, and in public ſituations,

whoſe

whose example, instead of promoting the cause of religion, virtue, and sound manners, among the lower orders of the people, widely disseminates the vices that are most baneful to the welfare and tranquillity of society.

A specimen of our Author's censorial talents are therein displayed, which will give the reader a tolerable idea of the mode of treating the miscellaneous subjects that compose these two entertaining volumes.

"My father served in three Parliaments, and was one of those respectable, independent, old English characters in the House of Commons, called Country Gentlemen; who formerly had a considerable influence with Ministers, and to whose judgments and opinions every Minister paid the greatest respect. They were disinterested honest men, who had no selfish views, and performed their duty to their constituents, unbiassed by any party. I wish from my heart it was the case in the present day. But I lament that, with nine in ten, the difference is very wide indeed; for when an opulent country gentleman, who has never known London but for a short time together, and solely on his own private business, is chosen Member for a County, or a great town, he takes a house for the winter, comes to London, and being elected a parliament man, becomes parliament mad.

"He now returns to his country-seat, where he amuses his brother fox-hunters with discanting on the political frugality of the Minister, the justice and holiness of the war, or the affluence and extent of our trade and commerce.

"If he is on the other side, he exclaims against the enormous expenditure of the public money, and the barbarous massacre of human lives, and the horrid effusion of human blood; the pressure of the taxes, the accumulation of the public debt, and the corruption of the times:—His affectionate wife, to play her part with the same eclat, astonishes the natives at the county race ball, by appearing with black eye-brows, a flaxen wig, and half naked, in the London fashion."

It is not our intention to trace our Hero regularly from his birth through the various adventures of his active life, for this would be to rob him of his merit as a faithful biographer; but we must be permitted to transplant some of the beautiful flowers from the gay pasture which this experienced gardener has cultivated, assured that they will encourage many ladies and gentlemen to walk over the whole plot again and again.

In his advice to the Prelates and Legislators how to correct the immorality and Jacobinism of the present age, and at the same time increase the revenues of the State; after recommending an Act of Parliament to prohibit any one on a Sunday to walk the streets, during the time of divine service, except physicians, apothecaries, and surgeons, he launches out in a vein of delicate irony, which is very laughable. "Vice and immorality," says the facetious writer, will never be corrected by the Prelates visiting St James's on court-days, where nought but piety, sincerity, modesty, candour, and ingenuousness, ever enter: nor by frequenting the House of Lords, where the unbiassed Legislators do not suffer places and pensions to have the smallest influence on their judgment or actions. Their time in both these places is as much misapplied as if they were to preach to a congregation consisting only of clergymen, who, of course, can want no amendment or instruction.

"They should bend their steps towards St Giles's, Wapping, Drury-lane, Field-lane, Chick-lane, Love-lane, and Petticoat-lane. There would they see Satan, with huge strides, walking along in open day, and the daughters of corruption ligated by the children of the fan (vulgarly called the lamp-lighters) to their midnight orgies. If the whole Clergy would only take for their copy that much-to be respected and pious Prelate, to whom all praise is due for his endeavours to banish from our too sinful Babylon those indecent Opera-dancers, who distort their bodies in all postures, too shocking for the feelings of modesty and virtue, we then might have some hopes of speedy reformation.

"Though great are the sins of this nation, I have considerable hopes in the forgiveness of heaven; and that under the auspices of a virtuous Minister*,

* Printed off before Mr Pitt's resignation.

we ſhall ſhortly be delivered from all our enemies, our misfortunes, and miſeries. For as *Charity covers a multitude* of ſins, this nation has more claim for forgiveneſs and mercy than any other: for, in reſpect to charitable deeds, we have exerciſed them towards all Europe: as I believe there is not any power of *conſequence*, whether *Majeſtic*, *Serene*, or *Moſt Holy*, that we have not ſubſidiſed."

Our author is more juſt in his attack upon the principles of Dr Godwin, one of our new philoſophy mongers, for expoſing to the world the frailties of the wife of his boſom, which ſhe in the tendereſt moments of confidence imparted to him; as all generous and open-hearted women are diſpoſed to do, to a man on whom they have fixed their affections: alluding to the Memoirs of the late Mrs Wooliſtonecraft Godwin, publiſhed by her huſband ſoon after her death, which conſigned her memory to poſthumous contempt, whereas her literary talents in her lifetime had obtained from her a conſiderable degree of reputation. So the venerable Dr Johnſon was cut up without mercy after death by ſome of his ſelfiſh friends, particularly a female, who retailed his foibles at a very high price indeed.

The advice given to women of rank by Colonel Hanger to avoid gambling, as it is generally connected with drinking and intrigue, or both; and the expoſure of the mean, mercenary conduct of ladies of faſhion in ſuffering Faro Banks to be kept at their houſes, and obliging the keepers of theſe banks to pay them *fifty* pounds a night, merits the thanks of the fathers, huſbands, and ſons and daughters, of ſuch *ignoble* wretches:—reproof like our author's, who writes from a well-known acquaintance with facts, having been admitted to the firſt circles in London, may have more effect than all the legal menaces of the good Lord Kenyon. "When I was a young man," ſays the Colonel, "men of faſhion gamed deeply at clubs; but a gaming-table in a Lady's houſe was a thing unheard of."

The materials of the ſecond volume are more important; ſome curious articles from it will furniſh us with entertaining ſubjects for another review. M.

(*To be continued.*)

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An Attempt to illuſtrate ſome of the Prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament. By Thomas Zouch, M. A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Payne.

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This

This title conveys a proper idea of the nature of the work; the deſign of which we much approve, and the execution of which is alſo, on the whole, worthy of commendation. M. R.

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A Practical Treatiſe or Compendium of the Law of Marine Inſurances. By John Ilderton Burn, of the Inner Temple. 12mo. 5s. Boards. Butterworth.

As this branch of commercial law has of late years aſſumed a conſiderable degree of importance, from the number of deciſions, and the ability of the judges who determined thoſe cauſes, a compendious digeſt for the uſe of merchants, notwithſtanding former publications, appeared to be deſirable. The preſent compilation was undertaken by its author under that idea; and he has chiefly reſorted to Mr Park's valuable and well-known performance, and to that diviſion of Bacon's Abridgement of the Law (edited by Mr Gwillim) which treats of this ſubject. The deſign of the work is uſeful, and the execution is creditable to the author.

Principles of the Bankrupt Law. By Archibald Cullen, Eſq; of the Middle Temple, Barriſter at Law, and a Commiſſioner of Bankrupts. 8vo. 9s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Mr C. writes with brevity and diſtinctneſs, omitting nothing that is material, and introducing nothing that is either trifling or erroneous. His information appears, in the courſe of the work, to be accurate and extenſive; and his judgement is not leſs conſpicuous, in drawing the proper inferences from caſes in which it is not eaſy to arrive at a right concluſion. The volume will be found highly ſerviceable, and we recommend it with perfect confidence both to the mercantile and to the profeſſional man. M. R.

Poetry.

The Britiſh Oak, a Poem. 4to. 3s Cadell & Davies.

In this tribute of praiſe to the highly Uſeful and Venerable OAK, the ſentiments have more merit than the poetry, and the patriot riſes ſuperior to the bard. The notes will both inform and entertain the reader.

We underſtand that this pamphlet was the production of the late Mr Holliday of Lincoln's Inn, author of the life of the Earl of Mansfield, &c.

Out at laſt! or, The fallen Miniſter. By Peter Pindar, Eſq; 4to. 1s. 6d. Weſt and Hughes.

Odes to Ins and Outs. By Peter Pindar, Eſq; 4to. 2s. 6d. Weſt and Co.

"More Pitt!"—but the Ex-Miniſter comes not alone: he is here accompa-

nied by several quondam friends. We have first, an ode addressed, with due respect, to *The King*: in the conclusion of which the Bard embraces the happy opportunity of tendering his dutiful services to his Majesty, should the office of Poet Laureat become vacant.—Then, seizing his old blunt pen of Court-Satire, he most unceremoniously bestows Lord H—k—y, *Mister* Addington, George Rose Esq; PITT again, *and again*; and not forgetting Mr Henry Dundas.—Several little Tales, *&c.* are introduced, with no ill effect with regard to the general character and humour of these compositions.

Politics.

Considerations on the Present State of Europe, with Respect to Peace, or the further Prosecution of the War. 8vo. 3s. Debrett.

The Speech of the Honourable Charles James Fox, on the Motion for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, on the 25th of March, 1801. To which is added an Appendix, illustrating some Passages in the Speech, and contributing to the Means of forming a full Judgment upon the most momentous Questions that agitate the Public in the present Crisis. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

Thoughts on the Frequency of Divorces in modern Times; and on the Necessity of legislative exertion to prevent their increasing Prevalence. By Adam Sibbit, M. A. 8vo. 2s. Cadell and Co.

A writer of thoughts on so unfashionable a subject as *reform* must be contented with few readers, and fewer admirers.

The writer begins his plan with recommending economy in the household; he then discusses the subjects of sinecures, patent places, pensions, and public grants—proposes a new office—describes what a Peer of Parliament should be—gives hints for a history of the House of Commons, in which such an anecdote of the present state of representation is introduced as we venture not to copy—proposes remedies against the usurpation of the elective franchise, by corporations, or parts of corporations, and against bribery, and the looseness of qualifications in the elected—glances at the law's delay and expence—and concludes with reprobating imprisonment for debt; benevolently observing that, 'if his power kept pace with his wishes, there would not be so many of his fellow-creatures unhappy.' M. R.

Miscellaneous Literature.

Narrative of the Singular Adventures and Captivity of Mr Thomas Barry, among the Monsipi Indians, in the unexplored regions of North America, during the years 1797, 1798, and 1799: including the Manners, Customs, &c. of that Tribe; also a particular Account of his Escape, accompanied by an American Female; the extraordinary Hardships they encountered; and their safe arrival in London. Written by Himself. 12mo. 1s. Neil.

If the extraordinary adventures here set forth be really and honestly founded on facts, we should not scruple to recommend this little story as a truly interesting publication. If, on the contrary, it shall prove to be only the mere offspring of *Invention*, it will naturally be consigned to oblivion. We cannot decide the question:—appearances are in favour of the authenticity of the narrative, but appearances are often deceitful. M. R.

Scattered Thoughts, adapted to the Times; and particularly to the present Season. By a Friend to Church and State. 12mo. 3d. Hatchard.

A Satirical View of London, at the Commencement of the xixth Century. By an Observer. 8vo. 5s. Boards. Kearsley, &c.

A very entertaining and well-written performance; the author of which appears to be a man of extensive knowledge and just observation; possessing also an acute discrimination of characters and manners.

Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales, comprehending an Interesting Narrative of the Transactions and Behaviour of the Convicts; the Progress of the Colony; and an official Register of Crimes, Trials, Sentences, and Executions that have taken place; a Topographical and moral Account of the Country, Manners, Customs, &c. of the natives, and most distinguished Convicts, &c. By the celebrated George Barrington, principal Superintendant of the Convicts. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Symonds.

EDINBURGH.

Poems, Songs, Letters, &c. aſcribed to Robert Burns, the Ayrſhire Bard; not Contained in any edition of his Works hitherto publiſhed, and printed uniform with the laſt Liverpool Edition, to which it ſerves as an Elegant Appendix, containing, among others The Jolly Beggars, a cantata—The Kirk's Alarm, a ſatire,—Epiſtle from a Tailor, with Burns' Anſwer—The Twa Herds, or Holy Toolzie—Holy Willy's Prayer—The Henpecked Huſband—Epitaph on Holy Willy, &c. &c. &c. 3s 6d. boards. A. Guthrie, &c.

Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, during the Years 1799 and 1800. By J. Stoddart, L. L. B. 2 vols royal 8vo. Thirty four Coloured Plates. 3l. 3s. boards. Laing, and Manners & Miller.

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The Books of the Apocrypha, with Critical and Hiſtorical Obſervations prefixed to each Book; alſo two Introductory diſcourſes: the *Firſt* explaining the Diſtinction between *Canonical* and *Apocryphal Writings*, eſtimating the value of the *latter*, and aſcertaining the *Time* when they were introduced as *Eccleſiaſtical Books* into the ſervice of the Church. The *Second* illuſtrating the *Intimate Connection* between the Old and New Teſtament, in Religious and Moral views, in matters of Faith and Practice, in Style, Compoſition, and Alluſion. With a ſketch of the Hiſtory of the Jews from the Ceſſation of Prophecy in Malachi to the final Diſſolution of their State, under the Emperor Veſpaſian, A. D. 70. By Charles Wilſon, D. D. F. R. S. Edin. and Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in St Mary's, or Divinity College, Univerſity of St Andrew's. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Creech.

An Eſſay on the Way to Reſtore and Perpetuate Peace, Good Order, and Proſperity to the Nations. By Bryce Johnſton, D. D. Miniſter at Holywood. 4s. Ogle & Aikman.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

MODERN PASTORAL.

WHO chaunts in rural rhymes muſt ſing or ſay,
The manners of his times with gentle Gay;
For ſtill, tho' ſpring ten thouſand beauties ſhows,
Where waves the verdure, and where blooms the roſe.
Where on the banks the ſpeckled daizies grow,
Where in the vales the brooks meand'ring flow.
Tho' ſcenes Arcadian ſtill o'erſpread our plains,
Fooliſh our nymphs, and bruttiſh are our ſwains;
This to maintain in flowing faithful verſe,
The ſtrife of Ralph's and Gilbert's muſe rehearſe;
As near a dunghill they in converſe ſtood,
In tatter'd cloaths, their feet half hid in mud.

Gilbert.

I'm ruin'd, Ralph, Oh! Ralph, too well 'tis known,
That faithleſs Dorcas with the ſquire is gone;
Gone, gone and left me hopleſs and in pain,
To groan and rave, yet rave and groan in vain;
For like a dog who under whips doth lie,
With no relief but in his yowls, am I.

Ralph.

Your caſe, dear Gilbert, is ſo like my own,
Well may I pity, while you rave and groan.
Six months, alas, are gone ſince Dolſtraw fair,
For diſtant ſervice, left me to deſpair;
Forſook theſe plains, which like a lamp ſhe grac'd,
Or ſpitted fiſh in pitch dark cellar plac'd.

Gilbert.

O, Dorcas, Dorcas, deareſt maid, with you,
My days like hours, my hours like minutes flew;

When on a sheaf of straw, I'd throw her down,
The gentle maid would call me foolish clown,
When brighter than the sun I'd swear her face,
The lovely maid would call me stupid ass;
And when I'd swear her lips than sweetest fruit,
Were sweeter far, she'd call me horrid brute:
But clown, and ass, and brute, were names of love;
For still she kiss'd like any billing dove.

Ralph.

More tender words did Dolstraw's love reveal,
She call'd me, dearest, when she bade me steal
I want of onions for a roast, a few,
She'd cry, go fetch them, dearest Ralpho, do;
And, with your picklock, ope the garret door,
And of potatoes, steal a pouchful more;
Some parsnips too, of late, I tasted none,
So, dearest, gentlest, loveliest, Ralpho run.
And O, how sweet was every charming tale,
With which she sooth'd me, when I bottled ale;
And how the charmer toy'd like any lamb,
Whene'er, for her, I happly stole—a dram.

Gilbert.

In beauty, Dorcas did each maid o'erleap,
As much as swine are uglier than the sheep,
As much as dog-dung smells far worse than grass,
So does my Dorcas every maid surpass.

Ralph.

Gilbert, I own, that Dorcas' beauties shine
Brighter, than maidens on the plain but mine;
For O! but dung in smell to grass, I swear,
And hog to sheep is she, when Dolstraw's near.

Gilbert.

Now hold thee, Ralph, will Dolstraw's locks compare,
Their dirty brown, with Dorcas' coal-black hair?
Will e'er her lips with smiling Dorcas' vie?
Or say, with her, can Dolstraw glance her eye?
On Dorcas' cheek fresh blooms the crimson rose,
But Dolstraw's red is only on her nose;
And, fat and flesh her ribs so hugely rig,
For all the world, she's like a sow with pig.

Ralph.

And how looks Dorcas, Gibert? Lank and thin;
She seems a hound, starv'd down to bone and skin.
You boast her hair is black, I grant it true,
As true it is, her teeth are sable too:
A dirty brown, my Dolstraw's hair you name,
If that be true, your Dorcas' skin's the same;
It is, I swear, for all the world more dun,
Than frog's foul back when roasted in the sun.

Gilbert.

But tell me, Ralph, will Dolstraw e'er be seen,
To dance with Dorcas, on the tufted green?
Around on tiptoe, can she nimbly fly?
Or, can she, say, spring half a fathom high?
This can my Dorcas do; but trust me, Ralph,
Dolstraw behind, too heavy is by half.

Ralph.

If such are said to dance, as want an ear,
The colt and calf are dancers, 'twould appear;
But can she sing, The Barring of the Door,
Or Langolee; or, How the Seas did Roar?
The Titty tatty; or, The Irish Punk;
Or How the Parson and his clerk got drunk?
All these my Dolstraw sweetly sings, but what
Can Dorcas do, but squall like any cat.

Gilbert.

Ralph, you're a brute; a brute, why that were well,
The merest brute will never go to hell.

Ralph.

But you man go, and go you shall with speed,
Or know this cudgel quickly breaks your head.

Russet.

Cease, clowns, your strife, your oaken clubs forego,
I'll end your disputes without blood or blow,
I heard them from the barn, and hither sped,
To tell thee, Ralph, that you're a father made.
Dolstraw, it seems, has got a choping boy,
And calls him yours, so, Ralph, I wish you joy.

Ralph.

A plague confound your joy! Would I were dead;
But more, I wish the turf on Dolstraw's head.
The brat each year will cost, at least, three pound;
—I wish the mother and the brat were drown'd.

Russet.

Gilbert, you smile at Ralph's unhappy fate,
Go on, but know what ills yourself await;
The squire, it seems, has said, that he can prove
You kill'd a hare, and broke his apple grove;

And

And now to ſeize you, all the juſtice's gang
Are ſent abroad, ſo, Gilbert, you may hang.

Gilbert.

O curſe my Dorcas, for, as death is true,
'Twas her that told him; for ſhe only knew.
To ſcent her ſmocks did I the orchard break,
And told the hare for garnets to her neck;
But had I known, around her neck I'd chuſe,
Inſtead of beads, to fix a hempen nooſe.

Ralph.

I hate this baſtard, and I've grudg'd this while
Behind the plow ſo long and hard to toil;
An eaſy life a ſoldier has, and ſo
God ſave the King, I'll for a ſoldier go.

Gilbert.

And I'll go with you, tho' they're lifting hot;
The war is over*, and we'll not be ſhot.

Ruſſet.

At leaſt till each has got another wench.

Ralph and Gilbert.

And drown'd his cares in floods of glorious punch.

* Anno 1780.

For the Scots Magazine.

EPITAPH *on a young Dog*, Paddy, *who ſuffered an ignominious death, for leaving the print of his teeth on the calf of a boy's leg.*

A native ſhag—no fun'ral ſhirt,
Unſign'd to his own kindred dirt,
Lies *Paddy*;—now a ſilent cur,
Without a wouff, a wow, a wurr:
Had he, while living, ſo behav'd,
He'd not been here ſo ſoon engrav'd.

Take warning, *curs*, and ceaſe to ſnarl;
Puppies, don't give your minds to quarrel.

H. SCARUM.

Aberdeen, June 20. 1801.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL ABERCROMBY.

By William Swords.

YE ſoldiers and ſailors deplore!
Oh! ſhed a ſoft, pitying tear!
Abercromby the brave is no more!
A ſtranger to falſehood and fear.

In Egypt he valiantly fought,
With Sir Sidney, and Hutchinſon brave;
Coote, and all Britiſh Officers, fought
That a Briton ſhould ne'er be a ſlave!

In the thigh he was mortally ſhot;
Our Hero, he languiſh'd ſeven days;
Says he, "Do not weep, 'twas my lot;
I'll die for my country's praiſe."

Then with cyprus his tomb let us crown,
O'er the invincible ſtandard of France;
And may Britons in war meet renown,
Whoſe valour no pen can enhance.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE I troubled you laſt, MR COOKE made his *entrè* on this ſtage, in the part of *Shylock*. I do not think he ſhewed himſelf the wiſer by this, becauſe, if I can judge at all, it is not his maſter-piece. His perſon is about the middle ſize, and of a texture rather ſtout than handſome, having ſomething defective either in the make or uſe of his arms, which ſeem ſhort and unwieldy: his voice is not weak, but very harſh, though that was not ſo hurtful in this implacable Jew as in other characters which he afterwards performed. His firſt interview with Anthonio, and the after-ſcene with Jeſſica were markingly impreſſive; but in the impaſſioned ſcene after his daughter's elopement, in the very torrent of which he hears of the Merchant's loſſes, the neceſſary diſplay of rage, revenge, and malignant joy, quite out-manned him, and made the character hang upon his ſhoulders

"Like a giant's robe upon a dwarf;"

Neither had he ſufficient diſcrimination, having from firſt to laſt put on a moſt ſhocking diſtortion of feature, much fitter for Caliban when imprecating curſes on Proſpero, than this Iſraelite, who, though void of mercy, and inſatiable in his deſire of revenge, is ſtill in human ſhape. In the trial-ſcene many of his ſtrokes told well, though not quite original, but, from over-exertion, he became perfectly exhauſted, and was ſcarcely articulate; indeed, he was here not much leſs diſagreeable

than

than Mr Stephen Kemble, whose croaking was such

"That dogs barked as he halted by 'em."

Mr Cooke's next appearance was in *Richard*, and here I think his merit nearly centres---his figure suits this "lame and unfashionable" character well---his features, which could not be distinctly seen in Shylock, are expressive, and in many passages seemed pregnant with his "deep intent;" he however carricatured the business of the scene where he courts Lady Anne; that encounter is at once keen, and I hope, unnatural, but it may be burlesqued; in the soliloquies he shewed considerable variety, his emphasis being correct, and his pauses judicious: his flattery to Buckingham in his affected submission to his directions, and his religious hypocrisy with the *Mayor* (for there were no *citizens*) were chiefly excellent, shewing a thorough knowledge of the ambitious views, and the inhuman purposes the author meant this character to possess---his disdainful, contemptuous looks to Buckingham, who, after declining to undertake the murder of the princes, puts Richard in remembrance of his promises for *past* services, were strickingly impressive; he had not, perhaps, sufficient force in the scene where the "tell-tale women rail on the Lords annointed," nor the requisite plausibility when he informs the Queen that he will marry her daughter. He had much natural interesting anxiety in his inquiries and directions before retiring in the tent on the eve of the battle with Richmond; but, though he never lost sight of character through the remainder of the last act, where the height of impetuous rage, distraction, and despair are necessary, yet here, as in the last part of Shylock, he was much exhausted, being literally both hoarse and feeble, when "daring to arms" the conqueror of the day.

The next effort of this performer, which I attended was in *Iago*. I have been so long accustomed to the great exertions of Mr Woods in this detestible creator of mischief, that it is possible I cannot divest myself of prejudice; but if I may be believed, our new competitor, does not excel him. Mr Cooke played it differently in many respects, though in several instances I was more pleased with the ingenuity, than the correctness of his ideas; he had more fire in his expression, and gave the part a higher colouring than I think it admits of, particularly in his principal scenes with the Moor, forgetting that his purposes are wrought by extreme cunning and an obsequious mode of procedure, totally different from any thing having the appearance of bravery or open villainy; he had considerable ease in the scene with Desdemona after landing at Cyprus, and in those with Roderigo, but he egregiously mistook the text when he made an *exulting* exit, which is neither expressed nor implied, when he is carried off for punishment.

For the sake of variety, Mr Cooke next mounted *Othello* himself, Mr Woods resuming *Iago*. On his abilities in the part, I shall be brief; he wanted elegance and dignity in appearance; a course demeanour pervaded throughout, and his oratory by no means "grac'd his cause in speaking for himself:" his love was unaffecting; his anxiety and jealous agitation were well conceived, but he wanted feeling and tenderness in the moments of doubt and fondness: in the last act, where the most rapid melting climaxes are wanting, he was totally overpowered, and then

"His voice, in one dull, deep, unvaried sound,
"Seem'd to break forth from caverns under ground."

I did not again see this performer, till the night of his benefit, when he played *Macbeth*, though I have been told, that in the interim he represented Penruddock, and Sir Giles Overreach, with much well earned applause. In Macbeth his figure was not sufficiently commanding. He had considerable merit, when he conceives his way is marshall'd by a dagger previous to the murder of Duncan, but there was a lack of the requisite alarm and fear, after perpetrating the deed, as well as those necessary pitiable tones of remorse and dread, in the succeeding speeches of that scene: His deportment was happily imagined, and finely portrayed, when Macduff enters, enquiring for the King, where his countenance was the index of great mental confusion with the outward affectation of serenity; nor does any actor "live in my

my memory" who ſpoke theſe lines better than Mr Cooke did on this occaſion,

"Had I but dy'd an hour before this chance,
"I had lived a bleſſed time; for from this inſtant,
"There's nothing ſerious in mortality."

When King, he was again deficient in majeſtic appearance and expreſſion; he looked upon the "blood-bolter'd Banquo," without either terror or amazement; but having managed his voice more cautiouſly than in Shylock or Richard, he had, through the laſt act, much characteriſtic energy and forcible utterance.

Mr Cooke likewiſe perſonated *Jaques* in the comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT, with infinite propriety, proving himſelf to be a good declaimer, which is almoſt the only qualification for this criticizing obſerver of human occurrences; he recited the ſeven ages with taſte and judgment, carefully avoiding both noiſe and monotony, not eaſily ſhunned in ſo long a ſpeech by any who do not well digeſt the picturesque deſcription of "this eventful hiſtory."

His laſt appearance was in *Hamlet*; but as I am well informed he undertook this part merely to ſerve Mr Talbot at his benefit, I ſhall only remark, that though he ſeemed to underſtand what he was about, he was no way fitted for the taſk; he looked conſiderably older than our ideas admit of "the young Lord Hamlet," and he had neither eaſe nor dignity, without which, no actor ſhould attempt the character.

Mr Talbot played *Boſſanio*, *Richmond*, *Othello*, *Orlando*, and *Horatio*. Of this actor's merit in general, I might almoſt ſay, it is "as a grain of wheat hid in a "buſhel of chaff; you ſhall ſeek all "day ere you find it, and when you "have it, it is not worth the ſearch." The part of Richmond requires a graceful figure, with ſpirited nervous expreſſion; but when this hero addreſſed his ſoldiers he was an exact prototype of Drawcanſir, who, after killing the armies on both ſides, exclaims

"If they had wings, and to the Gods could fly,
"I would purſue, and beat them through the ſky."

In Othello he brought to mind the ſudden tranſitions of a lunatic--*now* more extravagant than Alexander recounting his paſſing the Granicus--*then* "ſighing like furnace,"--one moment boiſterous, and turbulent,--the next familiar in the extreme,--now hot,--now mild,--"and all, he knew not why!" His Boſſanio, Orlando, and Horatio were paſſable,--no more--"or elſe I am a Turk."

Mr Rock's *Lancelot*, *Gobo*, *Touchſtone*, and *Polonius*, were freſh proofs of his great fund of humour; he played theſe parts with the neceſſary archneſs and volubility intended by the author, keeping clear of all mummery, ſo often reſorted to by others in his line of acting.

Miss Biggs, who I formerly mentioned, appeared as *Portia* and *Roſalind*; in the former ſhe had much elegance of manner, and pointed utterance; but in Roſalind ſhe ſurpaſſed my utmoſt expectations--her beautiful ſymmetry of perſon,--her vivacity in ſpeech,--her levity and facinating playfulneſs with Orlando, who is a mere foil for her wit, were

"The joy, the charm of every raviſh'd ſenſe."

and though I have been told ſhe, modeſtly, does not profeſs muſick, yet in the cuckoo ſong, her voice

"——Came o'er my ear, like the ſweet ſouth,
"That breathes upon a bank of violets,
"Steeling and giving odour."

I cannot take my leave of this Lady without obſerving, that as ſhe has very great merit, and was brought here as an object (to ſpeak theatrically) ſhe has been extremely ill treated. Since ſhe appeared in Lady Teazle and Clarinda, I have only ſeen her play the two characters now mentioned that were at all in her caſt. The buſineſs brought forward for Mr Cooke conſtantly kept her in the back ground, as was but too obvious on the night of her benefit, when, owing to the manager exacting charges, ſhe did not clear as much as would defray her expences while out of London.

I have it from authority on which I can depend, that both this Lady and Cooke were *made to believe* that they would have at leaſt L. 170 each at their benefits, (although the manager took care

care not to guarantee this) and as on Miſs Biggs's night there was not much above L. 100, it was "for certes" not gallant to exact expences from her, while theſe were made a preſent of to Mr Cooke. Deceptions in their engagements muſt be a ſtrong bar againſt capital performers viſiting this city, which is both able and deſirous to reward merit, and is therefore as well entitled to ſtigmatize a manager for bringing performers from a diſtance on fallacious pretences, as for making up the company with a parcel of execrable vermin, from every ſtrolling party in the kingdom, which is the caſe at preſent.

I ſhall conclude for this ſeaſon, by obſerving, that we'll know by next winter whether we are to be much better off than with Mr Kemble. The managers cannot have the excuſe of want of time to ſelect a company, and they have a whole harveſt to decorate the theatre, as they have promiſed to do. If they fail in keeping this promiſe, "they may chance to hear of it again." While ſpeaking of improvements, I cannot help expreſſing ſurpriſe that the price of admiſſion ſhould continue to be the ſame to both pit and boxes,—this is not the rule in any other theatre of conſequence that I know of, and there can be no propriety that it ſhould be ſo; why ſhould a certain part of the audience be accommodated to their utmoſt wiſh, even on the moſt crowded night, for no more money than another part pays for ſtanding, beſides being ſqueezed into half their natural bounds? If the managers were to ornament the houſe as it ought to be, and bring a reſpectable ſtanding company, they would have a good claim on the public for raiſing the boxes to a crown; and would by this, notwithſtanding of additional expenditure, be much in pocket; beſides, in that way, the houſe would hold more than L. 200, which would be a further encouragement for eminent performers viſiting this place, the amount of a benefit being not the leaſt inducement.

I am, &c.

TIMOTHY PLAIN.

Edinburgh, 24th July, 1801.

On account of the length of this article, the notice of the other Public places of Amuſement, is deferred till next number.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 16. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe, in purſuance of the notice he had given, to move the thanks of the Houſe to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and Admirals Lord Nelſon and Graves; to Colonel Stuart of the 49th regiment, and to the Captains of the ſeveral ſhips, officers of marines, ſoldiers, ſailors, &c. in the North Sea fleet, for the gallant conduct, intrepidity, and ſkill they had diſplayed in attacking the Daniſh line of defence, in the roads of Copenhagen. He beſtowed the higheſt eulogiums upon thoſe Admirals who had the conducting of this momentous enterprize, and gave every commendation to thoſe who acted under their command. He ſtated, that after the attack had been crowned with the moſt complete ſucceſs, Admiral Lord Nelſon wrote a letter to the Prince Royal of Denmark, ſtating, that he ſhould ſtill be compelled to deſtroy the floating batteries. The Prince Royal wiſhing to know why ſuch a letter had been ſent to him. Lord Nelſon, in anſwer, ſaid, that he was anxious to ſpare the further effuſion of blood, he aſked, whether or not the batteries were diſpoſed to ſurrender. His Lordſhip then went on ſhore, where he was received with the moſt lively demonſtrations of joy by the people, and he had a conference with the Prince-Royal, the nature of which it would be improper for him to ſtate at preſent. He ſaid, that the victory which had been gained ſhould be uſed with that ſpirit of magnanimity and forbearance which always became a nation who triumphed over its foes. He truſted that, under God, it would be the means of bringing about a peace, honourable in the higheſt degree to this country, and per-

permanent all over Europe. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then made the motions similar to those of the House of Lords.

Lord Hawkesbury seconded the motions; and a few very short speeches were delivered by Messrs Pitt, Grey, and Sheridan, all tending to the praise of our fleet, for their decided conduct upon such a great and important expedition. The motions were then carried *nem. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that monuments be erected in St Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Captains Mosse and Riou, who gloriously fell on the 2d of April 1801, in attacking the Danish line of defence in the roads of Copenhagen. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

May 14. *Lord Hawkesbury* brought down a message from his Majesty, which was read by the speaker, and is in substance as follows:

'G. R. His Majesty taking into his most serious consideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of Great Britain, is threatened by the powers at war, and also the commercial regulations of the two kingdoms, and desirous of rendering her Majesty such relief as may be necessary for the defence of her kingdom, recommends to his grateful Commons to enable him to subsidize her Majesty for the protection of her dominions against the common enemy.'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the message should be referred to a committee of supply, and taken into consideration on Monday, when the sum he would propose would be 300,000l. to be paid by instalments.—Ordered.

Monument to the Memory of General Abercromby.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Sir, I rise in consequence of the notice I gave the House on Friday last, to propose to render a tribute of national gratitude to the memory of General Sir Ralph Abercromby. On referring to the journals of the House, I find, that on an occasion similar in many respects to the present one—an occasion which equally operated upon the joy and regret of the House—I mean, Sir, when the account of the death of General Wolfe, and the success of the British army, were made known to the country, the first proceeding of the House of Commons, was to pay a tribute of regret and justice to the memory of the General the country had lost, before it expressed its gratitude to the army. It is my wish to imitate what was done upon an occasion in which the British army gained a victory, and the country had the misfortune to lose a brave general. On the merits of that great and distinguished man, who has been lost to his country in his command in Egypt, it is unnecessary for me to expatiate. His merits are known to every one who hears me; they are described by his successor in a manner that does honour to the feelings of his heart, and shew that, if British sentiments can be relied upon in enabling him who is actuated by them to render eminent services to his country, General Hutchison will prove a valuable successor to the great man who preceded him. Of Sir Ralph Abercromby I wish to abstain from saying more than that he closed a long life of honour with a death of glory. The breath of calumny never reached him. He was justly honoured by the officers associated with him, and the soldiers under his command. I am inclined to rate Sir Ralph Abercromby among the first military characters that ever adorned the country. His end bore a striking resemblance to that of General Wolfe. I will only add, that his Majesty, with that gracious disposition, which he has ever manifested to do honour to those who have served him faithfully, and by their exertions have benefited the country, has directed that the standard which has fallen into our power should adorn the monument to be erected to Sir Ralph Abercromby, to preserve the memory of his services. It is a striking circumstance, that this standard will remain till the latest posterity, at least as long as a fragment of it can be preserved, as the testimony of the bravery of a man who never drew his sword to subvert and destroy, but to save as well as to conquer. I trust that such may ever be the principles which will actuate the justice of the country, and that

that it will ever be bleſſed with ſuch men as Sir Ralph Abercromby to carry them into effect. Without indulging in any unreaſonable exultation over the enemy, which at all times is unmanly, we may ſurely, Sir, feel an honeſt and becoming Engliſh pride, at an event ſo glorious to the country. There is not a man who muſt not feel that every exertion of the army adds to our domeſtic ſtrength and ſecurity. Let us, however, always call to mind; let us never ceaſe to repeat, that the great object of military exertion is the attainment of an honourable and permanent peace; and let it be underſtood to be the ſolid purpoſe of government and of parliament, as it ought to be of the people, not to let any victory, however gratifying, induce us to demand more of the enemy than is neceſſary for our own ſafety and ſecurity; and, on the other hand, not to ſuffer that any degree of diſaſter ſhould induce us to accept of leſs. If ſuch was ever to be the caſe, we ſhould miſerably under-rate the faculties, energies, and powers of the country; we ſhould render unprofitable thoſe victories which are its glory; we ſhould vilify and degrade the reſources of the country, the beſt of which are to be found in the unconquered and unconquerable mind the people poſſeſs in ſo eminent a degree, and which, when wiſely tempered, is the ſource of all that is good and great—the guardian of private honour, the pledge of public worth, and the beſt preſervative of the glory, proſperity, and happineſs of the country. I wiſh to have it underſtood, that the ſentiments of admiration I expreſs are applied to the whole of the army and navy. I ſhall forbear to ſpecify all who merit particular mention. I move, Sir, "that an humble addreſs be made to his Majeſty, moſt humbly deſiring that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that a monument be erected in the cathedral of St Paul, in memory of the ever-lamented commander in chief of his Majeſty's land forces, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, knight of the moſt noble order of the Bath, who, having ſurmounted, by his valour and conſummate ability, the obſtacles oppoſed by a powerful enemy to his landing on the coaſt of Egypt, and who, after having ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed thoſe diſpoſitions neceſſary for the further operations of the army under his command, reſiſted, with ſignal advantage, a deſperate attack of the choſen and veteran troops of the enemy, on the 21ſt of March laſt, when he received early in the action, a mortal wound, notwithſtanding which, he remained on the field, animating by his command, and encouraging by his example, the brave troops under him, till their valour had achieved the victory of that memorable day—and to aſſure his Majeſty that this Houſe will make good the expence of erecting the ſaid monument."

Sir James Pulteney ſeconded the motion, and paſſed a high eulogy on General Abercromby and the army.

May 19. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the bill for removing doubts with regard to the eligibility of the clergy to a ſeat in the Commons Houſe of Parliament, and the bill was paſſed, and ordered to be carried up to the Lords.

20. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, That his Majeſty having taken into his royal conſideration the ſignal merits of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, during a long life ſpent in the ſervice of his country, had thought proper to confer upon his widow, Lady Abercromby, the title of Baroneſs Abercromby of Aboukir; and as his Majeſty was anxious, that her Ladyſhip ſhould have an annuity of 2000l. per annum, which ſhould deſcend to the two next male heirs of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, recommended to his faithful Commons to make proviſion accordingly.

Mr Addington moved, that the conſideration of the meſſage be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr Addington ſtated, that certain taxes propoſed for the ſervice of the year had been abandoned. The firſt of theſe was the tax propoſed upon printed goods, which had been given up in conſequence of remonſtrances from all the great manufacturers of the country. This tax had been taken at 140,000l. The next duty which had been abandoned, was that upon pepper exported, and this relinquiſhment had taken place from the meaſure being petitioned againſt by the Eaſt-India company. This tax had been eſtimated to to produce 92,000l. Making together a ſum of 232,000l.—To make good this deficiency, he ſhould propoſe

An

An additional duty on probates of wills, where the property left amounted to 600l. of 10s. gradually increasing so far as property of 100,000l.	L. 120,000
An addititional duty on deeds of 2s in addition to 3s. of ſtamp-duty impoſed this ſeſſion	62,000
Upon ale licences an additional duty of 10s. 6d. each	32,000
An additional duty of 6d. per pack on cards, and 2s. 6d. per pair on dice	20,000
	L. 234,000

Which was 2000l. more than the eſtimates of duties abandoned. The reſolutions were then agreed to.

27. The *Attorney-General*, in conſequence of the recommendation from the Committee, aroſe to bring forward a motion, which was rendered highly neceſſary. Since the firſt ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, which had taken place in February 1793, a number of perſons had been employed in apprehending and detaining in cuſtody perſons accuſed of treaſonable practices in Great Britain. The perſons ſo employed had been adduced, and might ſtill be adduced as evidence upon trials, and the purpoſe of the bill he meant to propoſe, was, to prevent thoſe who had done this ſervice being afterward proſecuted at the ſuit of thoſe who had been acquitted. He, therefore, moved, 'That leave be given to bring in a bill for indemnifying all perſons employed ſince the 1ſt of February, 1793, in apprehending or detaining in cuſtody perſons ſuſpected of high treaſon in Great Britain.'

Mr Grey was ſurpriſed, that for ſuch a meaſure the Hon. and learned Gentleman had ſtated no precedent, although it roſe from the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, for which ſuſpenſion precedents had been found. The Houſe would certainly agree with him in thinking that it was the duty of the Hon. Gentleman to ſhow how ſuch a meaſure became neceſſary at preſent, and not at any former period. He conceived it to be a meaſure more trenching upon the ſubject than any which had been brought forward during the laſt ſix years.

The *Attorney-General* informed the Hon. Gentleman, that there were precedents for ſuch a bill.—One he would find in 1746, and the other in 1780.—Leave given.

June 3. *Mr Addington* brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating that an aſſylum had been eſtabliſhed for the military education of the children of ſoldiers, and requeſting his faithful Commons to make ſuch proviſion for ſupporting the aſſylum as they might deem ſufficient.

Mr Addington then moved, that the conſideration of the meſſage be referred to the committee of ſupply.—Ordered.

10. The report of the committee of ſupply, which voted 30,000l, for eſtabliſhing a military college, was brought up and read.

General Walpole obſerved, that at the time when the military glory of this country was carried to its higheſt pitch there was no ſuch college. Let military ſcience be encouraged where it is now to be found, and there would be no occaſion for laying any new burden on the country for an inſtitution of this kind.

Mr Yorke ſaid, that we had gained great glory to our military character, not only in the time of the Duke of Marlborough, but at other periods. This, however, was no reaſon why we ſhould not do every thing that might be neceſſary for acquiring greater glory.

After a few words from *Mr Grey*, the reſolutions were agreed to, and a bill ordered.

11. The order of the day for the third reading of the Habeas Corpus indemnity bill, was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which being read accordingly.

Several petitions were then preſented on the part of perſons confined in Cold Bathfields priſon, by *Mr Sheridan*, *Mr Tierney*, and *Sir Francis Burdett*, which were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr Sheridan then emphatically required to know from the Attorney-General, or any of his Majeſty's miniſters, 'How many perſons lately liberated on the expiration of the late ſuſpenſion act, were in cuſtody, or whether there were any, or were they all at large?'

The *Attorney-General* ſaid, he was not bound in duty to make any anſwer to that queſtion.

Mr Grey ſaid, that as he could not get an anſwer from the Attorney-General on the ſubject propoſed to him, he himſelf would ſtate that he had learned, that not one individual, charged ſo atrociouſly in the report, was in cuſtody, who had been in confinement under the Habeas Corpus act. He had then to aſk, why were they ſuffered to be at large, ſtanding as they did, under ſuch guilty imputations, as connected with and heading ſeditious and traiterous meetings, and drinking the Firſt Conſul's (Buonaparte's) health as a toaſt; for this was charged in the report. He added, they were not abſent from home, they had not experienced the lenity of government, and nothing but the impoſſibilty of proving guilt could keep them out of the hands of miniſters, who had moſt injuriouſly treated them.

The queſtion was then put, and the amendment negatived without a diviſion.

The bill was then read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 18. *Lord Hobart* roſe and ſaid, that he would not take up much of the time of the Houſe in reciting what was freſh in the mind of every man, and deeply engraven in the hearts of their Lordſhips. He would barely content himſelf in mentioning thoſe great and honourable commanders, both by ſea and land, whoſe bravery, perſeverance, and intrepidity have contributed ſo largely to the honour and glory of the nation, and move the thanks of their grateful countrymen accordingly. But to commemorate that loſs, which all in common deplore, to ſympathiſe in generous ſorrow with his grateful country, no language can better paint, no no eloquence can better expreſs the character of Sir Ralph Abercromby than that in which his brave and generous ſucceſſor has brought him to our view—'Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him more than any other perſon; but it is ſome conſolation to thoſe who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, ſo was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be ſacred to every Britiſh ſoldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful poſterity.' His Lordſhip then moved the thanks of the Houſe to General Hutchinſon, and the officers under him in Egypt, for their brave and intrepid conduct in the battle of the 21ſt of March laſt, &c. on the coaſt of Egypt.

Earl Moira warmly concurred in this vote of thanks, and called to the recollection of the Houſe, what he had often ſaid, that wherever our troops had an opportunity of ſignaliſing their conduct and courage in the field it was marked with ſucceſs; and it could now be no longer ſaid, that whatever glory had been acquired by our arms at ſea, the Britiſh arms could not achieve conqueſts as great and glorious by land.

The other motions were then made, the ſame as in the Commons, and agreed to *nem. diſſ.*

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-ſtreet, July 15. 1801.

Diſpatches have been this day received from the Earl of Elgin by Lord Hawkeſbury.

Conſtantinople, June 5. 1801.

MY LORD,

An opportunity for writing to Europe having occurred, I avail myſelf of it to mention to your Lordſhip ſome further details from Egypt, which have juſt reached me in a private letter from Lord Keith, dated 22d May.

The enemy, after quitting Rahmania, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 12th of May. It is ſuppoſed they then advanced to attack the Vizier at Belbeis.

General Hutchinſon, who was in his progreſs from Rahmania towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken

a convoy of five hundred camels, with their escort of six hundred men. It was destined for Alexandria, which is understood to be in great want of some articles of provision and of water. General Hutchinson, in his march up the country, observes, that the inhabitants are in the highest degree incensed against the French, putting to death every one that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blankett, in his letters to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India, under the command of General Baird, Colonel Wellesley, Col. Murray, &c.

After the surrendering of Damietta, a corps of seven hundred men embarked on the Lake Burlos for France, and were taken by Lord Keith. I have the honour to be, &c. ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

Constantinople, June 8. 1801.

MY LORD,

A messenger is this moment come in from Lord Keith, whose private letter I beg leave to transcribe.

"*Off Alexandria, May* 23. 1801.

"By a letter I have received from the Captain Pacha, dated at Kemelherif on the 19th, his Excellency informs me that the Secretary of the Grand Vizier had arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the French and Cophts having moved forward from Cairo to attack the Vizier's army, but that his Highness had advanced with his artillery and cavalry, defeated the enemy, and forced them to retreat."

Lord Keith appears to have had no further details of this important action. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

Downing-Street, July 21. 1801.

Dispatches have been received by Lord Hawkesbury, from the Earl of Elgin and Major Holloway.

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier, Benalhaffer, May 20. 1801.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the second of May from Salahieh, which place his Highness the Grand Vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 15th instant, his Highness received intelligence that the enemy had early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbeis, where his Highness was then encamped. In the evening, a further confirmation of this intelligence was brought when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, order Tahar Pacha with 3000 cavalry and three light field-pieces, to advance to meet them, and, if a favourable opportunity offered during the night, to attack, if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About ten o'clock at night they met, three leagues from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was soon after re inforced by 1500 cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about 14 pieces of artillery, 600 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. His Highness then ordered Mehammed Pacha to move forward with 5000 men, cavalry and Albanian infantry, and nine light field-pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His Highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command, which had the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they where attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the summit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a distance not less than seven miles from the place of the first operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any further. The loss on either side for the time they were engaged was small.

The

The Turks had about 30 killed and 80 wounded. The French I think had about 50 killed and one priſoner; the number of their wounded could not to aſcertained, as they took them off the field.

The Turkiſh forces engaged on this occaſion did not at any time exceed 9000.

Whilſt I was congratulating his Highneſs in the field of battle on the ſucceſs of the day, we received additional ſatisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Lefbie, at Damietta, and two ſmaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his Highneſs intended ſending a force againſt Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpoſe; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lefbie on the morning of the 14th inſtant when it was diſcovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garriſon had retired.

I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that during the action of the 16th inſt. myſelf and Major Hope of the royal artillery, were in the field with the Grand Vizier, Captain Lacey of the royal engineers with Mehemmed Pacha, and and Captain Leake of the royal artillry with Tahir Pacha, to render every aſſiſtance in our power.

The Combined forces under Major-General Hutchinſon and the Captain Pacha are about five hours diſtance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of 550 camels, and 600 French priſoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY.

MY LORD. *Conſtantinople, June* 21.

I have the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in forwarding to your Lordſhip the incloſed diſpatch from Lieut. Col. Holloway.

The modeſt and unaſſuming manner in which this deſerving officer has mentioned himſelf and the Britiſh under his orders, impoſes upon me the obligation of ſtating to your Lordſhip what I had learnt by the private communications to me from Jaffa and Gaza; that as ſoon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway propoſed that diſtribution of the Turkiſh army, and that order of march, which have effectually enſured this unlooked-for ſucceſs over the French. The advanced guard was compoſed of a ſelect body of cavalry under Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian infantry under Mehemed Pacha; the firſt, accompanied by Captain Leake, the ſecond by Captain Lacey, each receiving their orders from Colonel Holloway, who remained near the perſon of the Vizier.

It is by this well combined diſpoſition, by the endeavours which were ſtrenuouſly exerciſed to prevail upon this corps to diſſembarraſs themſelves of their ſuperfluous attendants, and by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Colonel Holloway has been enabled to bring theſe troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of ſuperior force—to counteract its plans—to attack it—to ſeize every advantage of its poſitions and of ground, and, after manœuvring with ſcience during ſeven hours, to repulſe it with loſs, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has ſent of this action to the Porte, his Highneſs ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the ſervice done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be ſo very capable of directing.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

Downing-ſtreet, July 21. 1801.

A diſpatch has been received by Lord Hobart, from Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B.

Head-quarters, Camp, near Alkam,

MY LORD, *June* 1. 1801.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the French abandoned the poſition of El Aft on the 7th of May, which we occupied the ſame evening, and on the 9th we advanced to Ramanich, where the French were poſted with upwards of 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry. We, at firſt, imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that poſition, but

our

our corps on the eaſtern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rahmanich in reverſe, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garriſon in the fort, which ſurrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a Chief de Brigade; we alſo took the ſame day about 58 cavalry and 3 officers coming from Alexandria.

As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became neceſſary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to ſecure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the Canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Roſetta branches of the river. From this circumſtance, they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rahmanich. About 150 priſoners fell into our hands, and ſeveral heavy guns, ſome of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy in itſelf was very valuable, and is a great loſs to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, ſpirits, &c. and about 5000l. in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs, that a conſiderable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the ſpot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier General Doyle, ſupported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as ſoon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, ſuſpected that our army muſt be near, and therefore retired into the Deſert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was ſent in to them by Major Wilſon of the Hompeſch, requiring them to ſurrender, on condition that their private property ſhould be reſpected, and that they ſhould be ſent to France by the firſt convenient opportunity. With theſe terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with a conſiderable portion of the dromedary corps, one four pounder, and 550 camels. The priſoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the beſt troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the fort of Lifbet, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about 200 men which they had at Burlos; this fort they alſo evacuated, and embarked in five ſmall veſſels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay; the fifth endeavoured to eſcape toward Cyprus, but a Turkiſh frigate was left in chace of her, ſo that it is more than probable ſhe has ſhared the ſame fate.

The garriſons of the two forts conſiſted of about 700 men; ſo that in all we have taken, from the 9th to the 20th, near 1600 men, which makes a conſiderable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a moſt extraordinary rapid march from Rahmanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately croſſed the river to Boulac.

On the 15th, they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highneſs anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a conſiderable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for ſome hours in preſence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of ſeven hours, the French retired, having loſt between 300 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the ſame people who had retreated from Rahmanich, and were about 4000 or 4500 men.

I congratulate your Lordſhip upon the event of this very important action; I have alſo much pleaſure in informing you, that the Mamalukes, under the orders of Oſmon Bey (ſucceſſor of Murad Bey), have joined us, to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world.

I am ſanguine enough to hope that the moſt ſerious good effects will ariſe from this junction, as they have a moſt intimate knowledge of the country, and the greateſt influence amongſt the inhabitants.

I inclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rahmanich, and alſo a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been very inconſiderable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Hely Hutchinson.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Rhamanich, May 9. 1801.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the command of the Hon. Major-General Hutchinſon.

Total, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horſes, killed; 4 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horſes, wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded.

26th Light Dragoons—Captain King.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. Thomſon; Captain Adye.

79th Foot—Capt. M'Donall.

(Signed) John Abercromby,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

P. S. A letter has juſt reached me from Lieutenant Colonel Murray, dated Coſſire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the firſt diviſion of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of General Baird with the remainder.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EGYPT.

This quarter ſtill claims our attention. The very important ſucceſſes of our army are ſo fully detailed in the gazette intelligence, that we need add nothing further. By the lateſt accounts the French were in poſſeſſion of Cairo and Alexandria, in which laſt Menon commanded, and which, the French accounts ſay, is ſupplied abundantly with amunition and proviſions for ſeveral years. The ſtep taken by General Hutchinſon, of inundating the country round Alexandria to the extent of fifty miles, by cutting the dyke of Lake Wadge, and opening a paſſage for the waters into Lake Marcotis, at the ſame time that it conſiderably fortifies his poſition at Aboukir, will render the fortifications of Alexandria impregnable, the waters making approaches impoſſible. It likewiſe totally prevents any intercourſe between the French armies at Cairo and Alexandria.

By the French papers we are alſo informed that Gantheume has made good a landing of 7000 troops at Derna, within twenty leagues of Alexandria.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of the late General Suwórow.

M. de Kalitzchef, ambaſſador at Paris, has preſented a Note in which the Emperor declares, that a good underſtanding can only be re-eſtabliſhed by France agreeing to reſtore his dominions to the King of Sardinia, and ſecuring the integrity of the kingdom of Naples. Conſequently the laſt treaty of Foligna, and the ſacrifices extorted by force from the King of the Two Sicilies cannot be acknowledged. The French Miniſter having delayed to anſwer this communication, M. Kalitzchef had given in a ſecond Note, in which he inſiſts upon the ſame topics.

SWEDEN.—DENMARK.

Theſe two powers have acceded to the treaty betwixt Ruſſia and this country. Our fleets are on their way home.

FRANCE.

The military preparations on the French coaſt ſtill continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from the Garonne to the mouth of the Scheldt will, it is ſaid, be diſtributed in the following manner:—A corps of 25,000 men, all choſen troops, under the command of General Hedouville, convoyed by thirty French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, will ſail from Breſt; a ſecond corps of 10,000 men, under the command of General Humbert, and eſcorted by four ſhips of the line and a frigate, will ſail from the harbours of Normandy; and a third corps of 20,000 men, under the convoy of one ſhip of the line, eight frigates, and a great number of ſmaller ſhips of war, from the harbours of Flanders and Picardy.

The diviſions of flat-bottomed boats, which lately ſailed from Havre, we underſtand, eluded the vigilance of the

Engliſh

Engliſh cruizers; and, it is ſuppoſed arrived at their deſtination.

The French treaſury has, for ſome time, been very much diſtreſſed. The receipts were unequal to the expenditure, and ſome extraordinary meaſure was deemed neceſſary. The Chief Conſul, who has for ſome time laboured under a ſevere illneſs, notwithſtanding, attended a Council of Finance, and the following expedient is ſaid to have been determined upon. Some Members of the Council were deputed to go on the 29th of June, at night, to the *Banque de la France*, the *Caiſſe d'Amortiſſement*, and the *Caiſſe d'Eſcompte*. From theſe three banks they obtained, by *ſtrong repreſentations*, about eight millions of livres in caſh, being all the ſpecie they poſſeſſed. The mode of repayment was by bills on the receivers of the revenue, at fourteen months date. The draining theſe banks of their ſpecie, was likely to be productive of the moſt ſerious inconveniences. Accordingly the next morning a deputation waited upon the Chief Conſul, and repreſented to him that the banks muſt ſtop their payments unleſs the ſpecie was reſtored. They obtained about a million and a half of the eight millions. A negociation afterwards commenced for a loan of five millions ſterling, to be redeemed by the produce of the taxes. Orders on the receivers of the revenue were to be given to the perſons furniſhing the loan. The negociation was attended with conſiderable difficulties, for the orders on the receivers were to be at fourteen months date, and it was impoſſible for the bankers to get their orders diſcounted. A hope was then held out of paying off the loan at an earlier period, with the contributions which Portugal would furniſh.

A proclamation addreſſed to the French by the Conſuls of the Republic, previous to the celebration of the Anniverſary of the Revolution, is to the following purport. "This day is deſtined for the celebration of that epoch of hope and glory, in which you witneſſed the downfal of barbarous inſtitutions, and you ceaſed to be divided into two people, the one condemned to lead a life of humiliation, and the other ſelected for the enjoyment of diſtinctions and grandeur; in which your property was rendered free like your perſons—in which the feudal ſyſtem was deſtroyed—and with that ſyſtem all the numerous abuſes which centuries had accumulated upon your heads. You celebrated that epoch in 1790, with an union of the ſame principles, the ſame ſentiments, and the ſame wiſhes.—You celebrate it this day under the happieſt auſpices." It concludes with, "Enjoy, Frenchmen, your ſituation, your glory, and the hopes of the future;—be ever faithful to thoſe principles and thoſe inſtitutions which have conſtituted your ſucceſſes, and which will accompliſh the greatneſs and the happineſs of your children."

We are ſorry to ſay, that the negociation with Britain ſeems to have come to a cloſe, without the wiſhed for effect.

GERMANY.

The Cabinets of Germany are ſtill agitated, it appears, by the grand affair of indemnities, the diſmemberments neceſſary to be effected in the empire, the ſhares to be adjudged to the principal powers of Germany, to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and to the Stadtholder.

The Pope will, certainly, and with the conſent of the more powerful of the Catholic States, be diſpoſſeſſed of all his temporal dominions, which, there is little doubt, will be conferred on the late King of Sardinia; who, it is ſaid, is now to be known by the new-fangled title of the King of Etruria, and who will once more be ſuffered to keep poſſeſſion of his new gift of a crown, juſt as long as France or Auſtria ſhall graciouſly condeſcend to permit. There is a degree of natural reſerve in the conduct of the Firſt Conſul, probably the effect of profound and perpetual meditation, which is totally incongenial to the manners of the people of France, and which we already find has diſguſted ſome of the diplomatic corps. Cobentzel and Lucchefini, the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Miniſters, have requeſted to be recalled, from this cauſe alone, as it is ſaid, and are to leave Paris ſhortly.

SPAIN.—PORTUGAL.

Hoſtilities between theſe powers have at length terminated; but it is ſaid that Buonaparte has refuſed to accede to the terms of agreement, the contents of which have not been ſuffered to tranſpire.

LONDON.

June 29. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, ſet off from Kew Palace to Mr Roſe's houſe (Cuffnels) at Lyndhurſt, where they reſided till Friday, and then proceeded in the Royal Yacht to Weymouth.

July 1. An additional allowance has been made to the Prince of Wales of 8000l. per year; but when his debts are paid off, which will be in about five years, this 8000l. per annum, then amounting to 40,000l. will be deducted from his income; ſo that it is only money lent. His Royal Highneſs's income, before this allowance, was 96,000l. per annum, of which 22,000l. is appropriated for the uſe of the Princeſs of Wales.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker lately applied to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, requeſting a Court Martial to be held on him, to inveſtigate his conduct, from the time of the battle off Copenhagen, until he reſigned the command of his Majeſty's fleet in the Baltic. Their Lordſhips, however, declined Sir Hyde's ſolicitation.

The following remark was made by Lord Kames, more than 20 years ago, in his Sketches of Man, Ch. on Manners. "According to our preſent manners, where luxury and ſelfiſhneſs prevail, it appears an egregious blunder, to enrich a General or Admiral during his command. Have we any reaſon to expect, that he will fight like one whoſe fortune depends upon his good behaviour? This ſingle error againſt good policy, has reduced Britain *more than once* to a low condition, and will prove its ruin at laſt."

Accounts from various places, mention a number of accidents, occaſioned by the thunder ſtorms, on the 1ſt and 15th of July.

7. The Ambuſcade frigate, which ſome time ſince ſurrendered to us in the intereſt of the Houſe of Orange, in going from Sheerneſs Harbour to the Downs, filled with water, and ſunk, owing, as it is ſuppoſed, to a plank in her bottom ſtarting. Fortunately all the crew and perſons on board, except eight, were ſaved by the boats of the tenders and ſhips in the harbour. The hulk has been ſince weighed and recovered.

11. Lord Hawkeſbury addreſſed the following Bulletin to the Lord Mayor.

"*Downing-ſtreet, July* 11, *Half paſt Eight, P. M.*

"My Lord,

"I have great ſatisfaction in informing you, that Captain Blake, of the Diſpatch cutter, is juſt arrived from St Peterſburgh, and has brought a Convention, ſigned on the 17th of June, by Lord St Helen's, and Count Panin, on the part of his Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjuſted.

"Their Daniſh and Swediſh Majeſties have been invited to accede to this Convention.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

EDINBURGH.

July 1. The whale fiſhers from Davis Straits, are all come in, and with great ſucceſs. Perhaps there is not, on the annals of the whale-fiſhery, a ſucceſs ſo great as this ſeaſon; the number of whales caught by eleven ſhips, in Davis's Straits, and adjoining ſeas, is 128; and probably, the whole of theſe taken in the ſpace of little more than one month. And reckoning each of theſe whales to produce about 30 butts of blubber, which may be conſidered a moderate computation, as the whales of thoſe ſeas are conſiderably larger than what are taken in Greenland, the cargoes will amount to 3840 butts of blubber, which, at the rate of three butts to one ton of oil, will be found to yield, on the article of oil alone, a clear gain to the country of 44,800l.

A general meeting of the Royal Highland Society was held on Monday laſt. The firſt buſineſs was the ballot for new members, when 36 Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected. Several Honorary Members were alſo choſen. The principal buſineſs before the Society, was, the *Salt Laws*: ſeveral propoſals regarding the *preſervation of lives and papers, in caſes of ſhipwreck*: the propriety and mode of applying to parliament, for a bounty for encouraging the cultivation of waſte lands. Several other articles relative to the welfare of this country, came alſo

alſo before them. It is but juſtice to add, that the county is much indebted to the patriotic exertions of this numerous and reſpectable ſociety.

The foundation ſtone of the Bridge over Spey at Fochabers, was laid on Monday laſt, by the Moſt Noble the Marquis of Huntly.

On Thurſday laſt, the Rev. Mr Ritchie was admitted one of the Miniſters of St Andrew's Church, New Town.

9. The Society of Writers to the Signet, at a meeting on Monday laſt, voted a ſum of Three Hundred Guineas to the fund of the charity Workhouſe.

On Monday, the 1ſt or Royal regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers (Blue), were reviewed on Bruntsfield Links, by his Excellency General Vyſe. The corps muſtered in the field 520, beſides a detachment of 60 of their Artillery. Their arms and accoutrements were on the occaſion minutely inſpected by the General, and alſo by Captain Hooke, of the Royal Artillery, who is appointed by the Board of Ordnance to that duty.

The whole buſineſs of the day was paſſed through with a ſteadineſs and preciſion that did honour to the regiment, and was highly creditable to the unremitting application of thoſe who have the charge of this inſtitution, which has been moſt honourable to every individual concerned in its formation and ſupport.

The ground was kept, with their uſual politeneſs, by a detachment of the Royal Mid-Lothian Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Captain Rae. After the review, his Excellency the General honoured the Officers of the corps with his company to dinner at Volunteer Oman's, Archer's Hall.

13. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Mr James Gray, to be his Majeſty's clock and watch-maker in Scotland.

On Friday the 10th inſt. a field of excellent ripe barley, ſown in October, was cut down at Viewfield, in the parish of Laſſwade.

16. On Saturday, the Gold Medal, given by the Hon. Edinburgh Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and won by Mr Oliphant.

The Prize given by his Majeſty to the Royal Company of Archers, was ſhot for on Monday laſt on Bruntsfield Links, and gained by James Hope, Eſq; writer to the ſignet.

18. The Convention of Royal Burghs met on Tueſday, the chief buſineſs before them was the Salt Laws, and the Fiſheries.

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates having appointed William Brown, Teacher of Engliſh in Edinburgh, to be teacher of one of the eſtabliſhed Engliſh Schools of this city under their patronage.

The following are the quarters aſſigned for the different regiments of Militia in Scotland.

1. Argyll, Ayr
2. Roſs, Cupar-Fife.
3. Lanark, Stirling.
4. Dumfries, Dalkeith, &c.
5. Fife, Dundee.
6. Aberdeen, Muſſelburgh.
7. Ayr, Inverneſs.
8. Forfar, Aberdeen.
9. Perth, Fort-George.
10. Edinburgh, Glaſgow.

Third Weſt York, Edinburgh.
Nottingham, Dunbar.

25. The Silver Arrow, given by the City of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, was ſhot for on Monday laſt, and won by James Hope, Eſq; writer to the ſignet.

We underſtand, that Robert Davidſon, Eſq; Advocate, is appointed Profeſſor of Law, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, in room of the late John Millar, Eſq.

Government, we hear, have obtained an offer of the ſervice of 40 fiſhermen, Dutch priſoners, who are to come down to Scotland, to inſtruct our fiſh curers in taking, curing, and packing herrings. And twenty to the eaſt coaſt. Leith, Dunbar, and Burntiſland, will be their rendezvous.

At the Iſle of Man, Caithneſs, and on the weſt coaſt, the take of herrings is very abundant.

Leith Races, &c.

Monday 13th. The City's Purſe, of 50l., won by Mr Bate's *Drone*. 2 Started. 2 Heats.

Tueſday. His Majeſty's Purſe, of 100 Guineas, won by Mr Fletcher's *Aza*. 2 Started. 3 Heats.

Wedneſday. The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Purſe, of 50 Guineas, won by Mr Fletcher's *Logie o' Buchan*. 3 Started. 3 Heats.

Thurſday. The Hunters' Purſe, of 50 Guineas, Mr Kincaid's *Cloute* walked the courſe.

Friday. The Ladies' Purſe, of 50 Guineas, won by Mr Fletcher's *Logie o' Buchan*, 3 Started. 1 Heat. Afterwards a hack race.

Saturday. A Purſe, of 50 Guineas, for beaten horſes, won by Mr Law's horſe. 2 Started. 1 Heat. Afterwards a hack race.

The races were, on the whole, well attended; a conſiderable number of ſtrangers from England were in town. The ſport was but indifferent, excepting the three firſt days.

Places of public amuſement this week at Edinburgh:

Races,	6
Plays,	6
Aſſemblies,	3
Concerts,	2
Balls and Suppers,	3
Royal Archers—his Majeſty's Prize,	1
Highland Pipers,	1
Vauxhall (Redbraes,)	6
Total	—28

Or near *five* every day on an average.

A very ſingular race occurred on Friday laſt, at Nantwich. Each of three horſes that ſtarted for the plate won a heat, and, at the end of the third heat, each horſe had been firſt, laſt, and ſecond!

27. The following melancholy accident occurred on Friday, at Hamilton. While a poſt-chaiſe from Glaſgow, with three ladies belonging to that city, was entering the avenue to the race ground, the end of the pole gave way, and the chaiſe ſtriking the heel of the horſes, they took fright, and ran off with the utmoſt ſpeed down the hill, the chaiſe ſuddenly overſet, ſo as to light on the very top, and burſting to pieces, threw the ladies in different directions at a conſiderable diſtance upon the ground. One of the ladies had her thigh bone broke, her arm diſlocated, and her head and other parts of her body dreadfully bruiſed.—The other two ladies were alſo ſeverely cut and bruiſed.

Hamilton Races.

Hamilton races commenced on Wedneſday ſe'ennight. The ſubſcription of twenty guineas each, ſeven ſubſcribers, was gained by Mr Flether's Otranto. Thurſday, a ſubſcription, 10 guineas each, ſix ſubſcribers, was gained by a horſe belonging to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. Same day a match betwixt Captains Maxwell and Fletcher, for 1000 guineas, was gained by Captain Fletcher.—The race on Friday, for 50l. was gained by the Duke of Hamilton.

The mule race, on Wedneſday, for 500 guineas, was gained by MrBaker.

Southern Spring Circuit.

Continued from p. 375.

April 3. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh, by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk, and proceeded to the trial of *Robert Robeſon*, lately reſiding at Springkell, accuſed of three different acts of horſe ſtealing. The Jury returned their verdict, by a great plurality of votes, finding the pannel *Guilty* of the three articles of theft libelled. In conſequence whereof, he was condemned to be hanged at Jedburgh, on Tueſday the 14th of May.

Walter Wintrup, lately reſiding at Broadwoodſheels, in the pariſh of Melroſe, and *William Wintrup*, his ſon, accuſed of theft and reſet of theft, were outlawed for not appearing.

James Bonnar, reſidenter in Jedburgh, was accuſed of deforcing an officer of the revenue in the execution of his duty. The jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the libel *Not proven*, whereupon he was abſoilzied and diſmiſſed from the bar.

Thomas Nicol, labourer at Dovemount, in the pariſh of Wilton, was then brought to the bar, accuſed of ſtealing a ſheep; but evidence having been brought forward that he was in a ſtate of infanity, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.

8. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Dumfries, by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen, and proceeded to the trial of *Thomas Pureſell* and *James Cater*, ſoldiers, formerly belonging to the 21ſt regiment of dragoons, accuſed of ſtealing a number of articles of cotton cloth from a caravan or cart, the property of a travelling chapman of this place. Owing to a failure of the evidence for identifying the perſons accuſed, the Jury brought in a verdict finding the libel *Not proven*; whereupon they were abſoilzied.

Next day the Court proceeded to the trial of *Marion Milligan*, daughter of John Milligan, ſhoemaker in Kirkcudbright; *Marion Ireland*, alias *M'Caig*, relict of John M'Caig, tailor in Kirkcudbright; and, *Agnes Glover*, daughter of John Glover, blackſmith there, accuſed of being concerned in a riot and mob at Kirkcudbright, oppoſing

poſing the ſhipping of a quantity of potatoes, and of an aſſault upon the perſon of Thomas Sprott, a farmer in that neighbourhood. They having been found guilty, upon their own confeſſion, Marion Milligan and Marion Ireland were ſentenced to two months imprifonment in the tolbooth of Dumfries, and Agnes Glover to one month's imprifonment in the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright.

John Lawſon and *William Lawſon*, both ſons of Thomas Lawſon, maſon in Langholm, alſo accuſed of being concerned in a like riot and mob at that place, of deſtroying two carts, and aſſaulting the ſervant of a farmer in the neighbourhood, were, upon their own confeſſion, found *Guilty*, and John Lawſon was ſentenced to two months imprifonment in the tolbooth of Dumfries, and William Lawſon to one month's imprifonment in ſaid tolbooth.

Next day, the Court proceeded to the trial of *Hugh Hannah*, a boy of about thirteen years of age, lately reſiding at Newton Douglas, and employed in riding poſt between Douglas and Gatehouſe, accuſed of abſtracting a letter from the mail, containing 3l. 10s. and taking the ſaid ſum out of the letter. Owing to a material witneſs having been prevented by indiſpoſition from attending the Court, and the evidence of other two material witneſſes not having been received on account of their having been left at large, and not ſhut up with the other witneſſes, there was a conſiderable failure in the evidence for the proſecution. After a trial of nine hours, the jury brought in a verdict finding the libel *Not proven*, whereupon he was abſoilzied ſimpliciter and diſmiſſed from the bar.

April 14. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Ayr, by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen, when *Andrew M'Fee*, labourer at Garlieſton, in the county of Wigton, accuſed of the crime of murder or culpable homicide, was outlawed for non-appearance.

James M'Kie, picking maſter in the cotton-mill of Newton Douglas, who ſtood accuſed of having written incendiary letters. On account, however, of the abſence of a material witneſs, at preſent in Ireland, his Majeſty's Advocate Depute found it neceſſary to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*.

Thereafter the Court proceeded to the trial of *Richard Johnſton*, clogmaker, *Richard Dilworth*, and *Thomas M'Millan*, weavers, all in Newton Stewart or Newton Douglas, accuſed of having been concerned in a riot and mob collected for obſtructing the ſhipping of grain from the port of Carty. Having ſeverally pleaded guilty to the charges againſt them, a verdict was returned, finding them guilty in conſequence of their judicial confeſſion; but ſentence was delayed to be pronounced againſt them until other trials of a like nature were diſcuſſed.

The Court having accordingly met on Wedneſday, at the time appointed, *Matthew Sheddon*, *William Johnſton*, and *John Walker*, weavers in Berth, and accuſed of being concerned in rioting and meal-mobbing, were outlawed for not appearing.

Thomas Barclay, *Robert Barclay*, and *John Barclay*, all maſons in Stewarton, and *John Currie*, bonnetmaker there, accuſed of aſſaulting, wounding, and maltreating, an officer of the law, were all of them outlawed for not appearing.

Thereafter the Court proceeded to the trial of *Mary Boyd*, daughter of Joſeph Boyd, gardener in Wallacetown, near Ayr, a girl of 14 years of age, accuſed of ſtealing a quantity of ſoap from the ſhop of a manufacturer of that article in Ayr, and of *William Ronaldſon*, grocer there, accuſed of reſetting the ſaid ſoap, knowing it to be ſtolen. His Majeſty's Advocate Depute having reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment, the ſaid Mary Boyd confeſſed her guilt. The trial then proceeded with reſpect to the ſaid William Ronaldſon. The Jury returned a verdict, finding Mary Boyd guilty of the theft libelled in conſequence of her own confeſſion; but, in conſequence of her youth, earneſtly recommending her to the mercy of the Judge. By the ſame verdict, the Jury, by a plurality of voices, found William Ronaldſon Not guilty; whereupon he was abſoilzied; and Mary Boyd was ſentenced to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Ayr, for the ſpace of two months.

Thereafter *Alexander Cunning*, merchant in Whithorn, accuſed of having forged the ſubſcription of an atteſtor of a bond of caution, lodged by him in the Bill Chamber, in the courſe of an application to the Court of Seſſion for ſuſpen-

ſuſpenſion of a decree obtained againſt him, was outlawed for not appearing.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of *George Murdoch*, writer in Newmills; *Stewart Mackie*, *Robert Henderſon*, *John Dugald*, *James Havern*, *James Lyon*, and *Mathew Jamie*, all weavers in the village of Newmills; and *Ann Lyon*, reſidenter there, accuſed of being concerned in mobs and riots which took place in that village and its neighbourhood upon the 28th and 29th days of October laſt. James Lyon and Matthew Jamie having failed to appear, ſentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt them; and the trial having proceeded as to the other perſons accuſed, it appeared in the courſe of the evidence, that the ſaid mob had ſeized and carried off a cart with meal, which was paſſing through the village of Newmills, in the evening of the 28th of that month; that in the courſe of the night they had proceeded to Galſton, ſearching different places for meal, and early on the following morning had ſeized two carts loaded with meal which were paſſing through the ſaid village, and having groſsly maltreated the owner of the meal and his ſervant, and having knocked both of them down, they carried off the meal to Newmills, and there divided it among themſelves, without paying or offering to pay any thing for the ſame. The Jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannels, Robert Henderſon, John Dougald, Joſeph Havern, and and Ann Lyon, Guilty art and part of the crime libelled; and, by a plurality of voices finding the pannel Stewart Mackie, Guilty art and part of the crime; but in reſpect a leſs degree of guilt attached to him and to Ann Lyon, humbly recommending them to the mercy of the Court; and finding the libel *Not Proven* againſt George Murdoch, whereupon he was abſolzied and diſmiſſed from the bar.

The Court then pronounced judgment, ordaining Robert Henderſon, who appeared to have been the moſt guilty of the whole, to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Ayr for the ſpace of ſix months, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for life under the uſual certificates; ordaining John Dougald and James Havern, to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Ayr for the ſpace of four months; Stewart Mackie for the ſpace of three months and thereafter to be ſet at liberty.

The Court thereafter pronounced judgment, ordaining Richard Johnſtone, Richard Dilworth, and Thomas M'Millan, before mentioned, to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Ayr, each for the ſpace of two months, and thereafter to be ſet at liberty.

David Wilſon Sheriff Officer in Stranraer, *David M'Culloch*, ſailor, *William Craig*, journeyman wright there, and *Margaret Wilſon*, reſidenter there, accuſed likewiſe of being concerned in ſome riots and meal mobs, were called to the bar, but owing to ſome particular circumſtances, his Majeſty's Advocate Depute was induced not to inſiſt in the trial.

The following are the appointments for the enſuing Autumn Circuits:

Weſt—Lords Juſtice Clerk and Methven.		
Inverary,	Wedneſday,	Sept. 2.
Glaſgow,	Monday,	Sept. 7.
Stirling,	Saturday,	Sept. 12.
North—Lords Dunſinnan and Cullen.		
Inverneſs,	Friday,	Oct. 9.
Aberdeen,	Friday,	Oct. 16.
Perth,	Wedneſday,	Oct. 21.
South—Lords Craig and Armadale.		
Ayr,	Friday,	Sept. 4.
Dumfries,	Wedneſday,	Sept. 9.
Jedburgh,	Monday,	Sept. 14.

The eaſterly winds with froſt, which were ſo prevalent during the month of June, had ſuſpended vegetation almoſt for three weeks. The late barleys and potatoes were almoſt given up for gone. The rains, with the ſeaſonable heat which ſet in with July, revived the face of nature, and made a material change. The turnip ſeed which had lain dormant, now appears to vegetate, and ſhoot away. From the continuance of the rain, however, the ſtrong heavy crops are in danger of being laid down. The rains came too late to recover the ſown hay crop, but a ſecond is looked for with much confidence. The proſpect now of abundance of ſtraw, will, it is thought, in a good meaſure, compenſate for the failure of hay.

Beef, 5d. to 7d. per lb.; mutton, 5d. to 7d.; veal, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 1s. 6d to 3s. per quarter, from 4d. to 6d. per lb.; ſalmon, plenty, 4d. to 6d.; green peaſe, on the 9th, 1s. 6d., and on the 20th, 1s 3d.; potatoes, on the 9th, 3s., on the 20th, 1s. 6d.; Strawberries, on the 9th, 1s. on the 20th, 1s. 6d.; gooſeberries, 8d.; currants, 10d. Herrings began to appear in the market on the 28th.

The

The Engliſh Report ſtates, that the late rains, and the fine ſunny weather that has ſucceeded them, have been of the utmoſt importance to all the different kinds of grain-crops: they have not only been rendered more full in the ear, but conſiderably forwarded in other reſpects, ſo that, at preſent, there is every appearance of a very abundant harveſt. In ſome of the more ſouthern diſtricts, the reaping of Rye and Oats have already commenced, and the produce, in ſuch caſes, has, in moſt inſtances, been large. The advantages that have been produced in the Potatoe, Turnip, and other root-crops, have been equally great, ſo that there can be little doubt but that each of theſe very important crops will be highly productive. The early potatoes have, indeed, turned out remarkably well in moſt of the midland and ſouthern parts of the kingdom. *Hops* have, likewiſe, been benefited by the ſame cauſes, and ſeem, at preſent, in a promiſing ſituation. Some injury has, however, been done to the *Hay*, in many places, by the very heavy and frequent ſhowers in the early and middle part of the month, but they muſt have been highly uſeful in promoting the aftermath, and in refreſhing the paſture and graſs lands. But notwithſtanding the appearances of almoſt all ſorts of crops are extremely promiſing, the prices of grain ſtill keep up; average price through England and Wales, for the week ending July 18, Wheat, 136s. 11d.; Barley, 41s.; Oats, 37s.

Commercial Report.

The *Grand Junction Canal* was opened early, laſt month, at Paddington. Its completion has perfected a ſyſtem of navigable communication between London and the midland counties, from which advantages incalculably great muſt ariſe, both to the capital, and to all the inland diſtricts, through which the ramifications of theſe canals are extended. In Scotland, the *Crinan Canal* has been, at length, completed; and the advantages which it muſt infallibly give to all navigation between the Merſey, the Solway Frith, the Clyde, and the Hebredean Iſles, are likely, even within a few years, to accompliſh an extraordinary advancement of trade and induſtry, eſpecially on the north-weſt of Scotland. *Fuel and Salt*, in particular, muſt henceforth be conſiderably cheaper on theſe coaſts. The foundation ſtone, of a bridge over the Spey, at Fochabers, the erection of which has long been exceedingly wanted to open the counties of Bamff, Moray, Roſs, Cromartie, and Caithneſs, to the intercourſe of inland *traffic* with the ſouth. Such an improvement of the channels of inland trade might be ſuppoſed to leſſen our coaſting navigation; but this ſtill increaſes. More than 10,000 veſſels in the *coaſt trade* fail to and from the port of London only. It is eſtimated, that theſe are little more than one third of the whole number of coaſting veſſels, which the home trade of theſe iſles employs.

The *cabale fiſhery* on the Coaſt of Greenland, and eſpecially in Davis's Sreights, has been this year unuſually ſucceſsful.

The Emperor of Germany has juſt forbidden the exportation of tin from his dominions. And whatever tends to hinder this valuable metal from being readily procured from the tin mines of other countries, muſt, of courſe, favour the working and the exportation of tin from Cornwall.

Our trade with the Mediterranean, though greatly checked, is not deſtroyed by the war. Great quantities of wines have been recently imported from Gibralter, St Lucar, Liſbon, and Oporto, not only in the port of London, but to Cork, Dublin, Liverpool, Greenock, Leith, &c. Of Liſbon and Port wine alone, nearly 80,000 gallons were entered in the Port of London between the 10th and 17th of July. The Venetian ports in Italy preſerve an intercourſe, ſtill open to us, with that country. Our trade with the States of Barbary increaſes. They furniſh us with proviſions for our fleets and garriſons, in return for our woollens, and works in metal, &c. With the Turkiſh dominions we have ſtill a great commercial intercourſe Woollens, watches, arms, &c. are among our exports. Raw ſilk and cotton, wool, goats hair, &c. are goods which we import from thoſe parts. The failure of the great commercial houſe of Bratiz and Co. at Smyrna, has ſenſibly affected the merchants in different parts, who have trading connections with that emporium.

The Weſt India Fleet, of 157 ſhips, laden with ſugar, cotton, rum, melaſſes, coffee, pimento, indigo, cocoa, mahogany, &c. &c. has arrived ſafe at the different ports of London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow, Newcaſtle, and Leith, for which its ſhips were deſtined.

We are concerned to ſtate, that the cotton manufactures are, in different parts of this country, in a very languiſhing condition. In this manufacture, ſooner than in any other capital one, is there danger of our being rivalled on the Continent. In the ſhires of Renfrew and Lanerk, many workmen have been lately diſcharged, and a ſpirit of emigration begins to become very prevalent. In 1799, there were imported into the Clyde 27,122 packages of unwrought

wrought cotton; in 1809, 22,450 packages. Since the beginning of the present year, 15,130 packages have already been imported. The woolen manufacture is still flourishing. At the late fair of Ayr, both yarn and cloth were sold at high prices. A just alarm has been excited among the manufacturers, in regard to the clandestine exportation of yarn and wool from this country to the Continent. Several English manufactures are introduced into France, by Englishmen, who went thither for political reasons.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 88th regiment, to Miss M'Donald of Devonshire street, Portland Place.

Right Honourable Lord Ongley, to Miss Burgoyne, daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, Bart.

July 6. At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Lorimer, one of the ministers of Haddington, to Miss Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the deceased John Gordon of Balmoor, Esq; W. S.

7. The Rev. John Thomson, minister of the gospel, Daily, to Miss Isabella Ramsay, daughter of the late Rev. John Ramsay, minister of Kirkmichael.

13. At Stitchill house, George Baillie of Jarviswood, to Miss Mary Pringle, daughter of Sir James Pringle of Stitchill, Bart.

— At Elgin, William Innes, Esq; of Demarara, to Miss Eliza Donaldson, daughter of the late Wm Donaldson, Esq.

14. At London, William Alves of Springfield, Esq; to Miss Davidson, daughter of the late Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, Esq.

15. At Edinburgh, William Murdoch of Gartincaber, to Miss Sally Murdoch, daughter of Mr James Murdoch, Dulate, Perthshire.

16. Right Honourable Lord Pelham, to Lady Mary Osborne.

— At Dundee, Mr A. M'Kenzie, merchant, to Miss Helen Gray, daughter of the late John Gray of Balledgarno.

At Edinburgh, Mr George Bell, surgeon in Edinburgh, to Miss Isabella Rois, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Rois of the 21st regiment.

23. At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr Wm Rutherford, minister of the parish of Muirkirk, to Miss Helen Scott, daughter of the late William Scott of Knockenhobo.

BIRTHS.

June 22. Lady Burnet of Leys, a son.

25. At Branxton, Lady Margaret M'Lean, a son,

— At Dumfries, Mrs Colonel Wight, of the Edinburgh militia, a son.

25. Mrs Sinclair of Barrock, a daughter.

30. At Dublin, the Countess of Granard, a son.

— The Queen of Prussia, a son.

July 4. Mrs Raymond Johnston, a son and heir.

6. At Ayr, Mrs Captain Campbell, Perthshire militia, a daughter.

7. At Leven Grove, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a daughter.

19. At Ochtertyre, Lady Mary Murray, a son.

21. Lady Helen Hall, a daughter.

25. Lady Nasmith, a son.

DEATHS.

Lately, in the Island of St Vincent, Captain Angus Campbell of the 37th regiment of foot.

June 25. At Coates, near Edinburgh, the Countess dowager of Glencairn, in the 77th year of her age.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr John Young, architect.

— At London, Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, Bart.

27. At Saltcoats, Mr John Taffie, writer in Glasgow.

PREFERMENTS.

The Earl of Chatham, to be Master General of the Ordnance.

Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, to be a Baron of the united kingdom.

Right Hon. Lord St Helen's, to be a Baron of the united kingdom.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

June 16. James Mackinlay and William Motherwell, manufacturers in Glasgow.

30. John Dunsmure, dealer in coals at Bridge end of Ayr.

July 2. James Duff, wheelwright in Logierait.

3. John Halliday, merchant in Path-head.

4. Wm Symers, merchant in Aberdeen.

7. Thomas Moffat, cotton-spinner at Bushby.

Haddington, July 24.

Best Wheat, 70s. 6d. Barley, 46s. Oats, 35s. Pease, 32s. Beans, 31s. per boll.

Edinburgh, July 30. Oat-meal, 2s. 1d. Bear-meal, 1s. 9d. Pease-meal, 1s. 6d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	July 8.	*July 22.*
Bank Stock	168¾	168½
3 per cent. red. 61		60⅛
3 per cent. cons. 60⅛		59½
4 per cent. cons. 80¼		80¼
India Stock	194½	205½
Eng. Lot. Tic.	——	——
Irish Lot. Tic.	——	——